BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

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All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1853.....NO. 18.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 9v9-tf

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., will attend to the sale or purchase of PRODUCE, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. [Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 4. 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILLTUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 24th, 185 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.
He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS.
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7
WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

STARR, SON & CO.,
(LATE MALTBY & STARR.)
147 water street, New York.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS of their own Manufacture, which they offer to Cash and Time buyers on the most liberal terms at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with; an examination of their stock is particularly invited. Orders respectfully solicited, and especial attention paid to packing goods for distant trade.
STARR, & CO.,
Dec. 17. 147 Water Street, New York. 15-3m

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marceilines, Florentine Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Shawls, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkfs.
The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
NSON TAYLOR, No. 160 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer and Commission dealer in HATS, CAPS, RAW GOODS, HATTERS' STOCK, TRIMMINGS, &c. T.'s long experience in these particular branches of business, joined to his facilities in the manufacturing, enable him to offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be had of those who purchase their goods at second or third hand. His present stock is extensive and well assorted for country trade, and will be constantly added to by fresh importations, and from his own manufactory. Particular attention paid to orders by mail. Dec. 31—17-3m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKINNON'S old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deleription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
Nov 16, 1852 22-tf

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to the interest, when they are sold on credit.
M. McINNIS.
v1 14

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House door, in Kenansville, on the third Monday in January next, the following tracts of Lands and town lots, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy all taxes due thereon, and the costs of this advertisement, to-wit:

No of Acres.	By whom Listed.	Situated.	Amount.
358	James Brown	Hodges' District.	39 29
915	William M. Bowden	do	11 66
900	Theophilus Barfield	do	11 66
75	Henry Kornegay	do	122 30
190	Catharine Winders	do	7 80
557	Lemuel Cherry	do	14 96
796	George W. Cherry	Wolfscrape dist.	42 73
153	Adam Edwards	do	35 05
108	John Holmes	do	2 64
96	Sarah Johnson	do	2 22
205	Absolem Price	do	3 98
113	Elisha Pipkin	do	1 46
56	Sukey Simmons	do	98
346	Charles Winn	do	46
1061	Adam Winn	do	6 21
386	William F. Nunn	do	32 93
80	Hogan Baker	Albertson's dist.	14 52
558	Charity Houston	Smith's District.	3 34
1157	Wm. Houston's Estate	do	25 33
302	James W. Kennedy	do	43 55
196 & 27t'wn lots	Abram Kornegay	do	4 16
635	Christopher Lawson	do	4 65
73	Caleb McMiller	do	27 25
100	Elizabeth Rhodes	do	29
849 & 1 town lot.	Zacheus Smith, sen.	do	4 34
991	James Williams, for his children	do	20 50
160	William P. Ward	do	18 31
50	John C. Bryan	do	2 94
460	Needham Brown	Limestone district	40
200	Catharine Brown	do	8 52
107	Jane Bennett	do	4 54
322	do.	do	1 43
174	Hugh Hunter, for children	Wolfscrape dist.	6 55
354	Nancy Kenneday	Limestone district	2 00
268	John N. & Mary Stallings	do	2 45
109	Amos Thigpen	do	4 83
50	Ann Butts	do	1 81
56	Sarah Barnett	Cypress Cr'k dist.	16
1536	Jesse Batts	do	17
90	Bland Blanton	do	21 08
130	E. Buxton	Island Creek dist.	37
257	Yates Brooks	do	1 83
611	James T. Mathis	do	1 23
90	John A. Blanton	do	2 04
100	Lewis Norris	do	2 90
622	David Rouse, sen	do	30
223	Henry Teachey	do	2 55
220	Alfred Teachey	do	3 42
657	James T. Johnson	do	1 91
75	Reuben Rogers	Rockfish district.	11 59
118	Wm. W. Rivenbark	do	80
378	Joseph Groves, jun	do	80
671	Nicholas P. Mathis	Groves' district.	4 11
5	Edgar L. Perkins	do	115 73
150	Joseph Sellars	do	3 98
380	John G. Fussell	do	76
100	Samuel Shuffield	do	5 85
13	Robert Best	do	6 56
272	John Blanchard	Warsaw District.	18 45
66	William Waters	do	2 77
429	Henry Carlton	do	1 06
1 town lot	Albertson & Carr	C't House Dist.	31 31
1 town lot	William Farrior, for Pickett's heirs	do	2 41
1852	George E. Houston, sen	do	4 48
32	Jacob Heith	do	91 76
1195	Lewis C. Oates	do	10
233 & 1 town lot	Andrew J. Swinson	do	25 28
730 & 1 town lot	Hampton Sullivan	do	9 87
		do	55 72

JOHN B. HUSSEY, Security of
Edward E. Hussey, late Sheriff of Duplin county.
Duplin county, N. C., October 20, 1852. 7-3m
Price Advertising $39 40.

$460 REWARD.

I WILL give Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and safe delivery to me for either one of my negro men—SAM DUNN, or HILL; or Four Hundred Dollars for the two. SAM DUNN was raised in Duplin county, and was owned by me in Onslow county eight or nine years before I came to this county. He is a tall, black man, about thirty-eight years old. HILL was raised in Onslow county. He is about thirty-nine years old, about five feet seven or eight inches high; not very black; speaks quick when spoken to. They are in the habit of passing from Onslow to Wilmington. They have been runaway for several years, but I am satisfied that they have not left the State.
I will also give Twenty Dollars for each one of my men, LIDDLETON, CHARLES and TOM. TOM is known at home as Tom Stuart. LIDDLETON is a yellow man, over forty years old, and is lurking about Mrs. James', on Holly Shelter, where I bought him. CHARLES is a small, black man, about twenty-two years old. He is on the Sound, where he was raised by Mr. McFarlan. I bought him of George W. Pollock. Tom is with Charles, and was induced by Charles to go with him. Tom is a very young, black man. He was raised in Virginia. I will give the amount, for their apprehension and safe delivery to me, as above named.
DAN'L L. RUSSELL.
Brunswick county, N. C., Nov. 25th, 1852 13 6w

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay.
H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

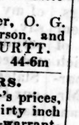
BLACKSMITH WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work; repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.
He may be found at the Shop of I. Cason, near the Harrison Steam Saw Mill.
Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. Meltae, Dr. Anderson, and Mill owners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

$50 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber a negro man named SAM. Said negro is about 6 feet 1 inch high, stout built, dark complected, and formerly belonged to Mr. Richard M. Lewis, sr., of Bladen. He is supposed to be lurking about Mrs. Owens' plantation, in Bladen county, where he has a wife.
I will give the above reward for his delivery to me in Wilmington, or his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him. MILES COSTIN.
October 1, 1852 23-2i—4-tf

THE BROTHERS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

OR BANKS'S LINE—is prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" *and* "*Douglass*," and a compliment of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.
JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. M'LAUREN, Ag'ts. Fayetteville.
Sept. 24, 1850 3-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.
Parties and Witnesses on State Docket are not required to attend. By order.
Teste, S R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 19, 1852 11-tc

HAVANA CIGARS, IMPORTED.—Just received a fine lot expressly for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk.
Oct. 15. D. L. BURBANK.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.—Just received a choice lot of Tobacco, best in the market. Call at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.

General Notices.

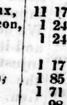
NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, the following tracts of lands and town lots, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851, and the costs of this advertisement, viz:

Town Lots.	Situation of Land & Lots	By whom Listed.	Am Tax
	WILMINGTON DISTRICT.		
1	No. 125, B	Elvin Artis,	$6 36
1	On Second street	William Blaney,	14 76
1	On Third street	do for J. Blaney,	6 26
1	Between Surry & Front st	do. for M. Sargent,	13 92
1	On 3d st. between Church and Nun	Mary Burnett,	10 60
1	Old Brunswick st., No. 7	James M. Baber,	4 69
1	Walnut street	J. W. Brantley,	9 98
1	On Boundary street	Hina Cochran,	17 46
1	Castle street continued	Gideon Capps,	6 43
1		Joseph Craig,	10 25
1	On Orange street	J. B. Cannady,	6 63
1	Near Dry Pond	Caty Campbell,	3 48
1	Queen street, No. 210	James O. Chambers,	9 29
1	Market street continued	T. B Floyd,	4 07
1	On Third street	Augustus Frost,	7 69
1	4th square East of Boundary	Mrs. Guthrie,	13 01
1	Near Railroad	Nathan Green,	26 10
1		D. J. Gilbert for S Wright,	17 40
1	Near Railroad	James Hostler,	8 12
1	North side Market street	E. W. Hawkins,	8 01
1	On Orange street	M. M. Holmes,	1 74
1	Front street, No. 46	Wm. M. Harriss,	10 04
1	On Second street	B. L. Hoskins,	31 31
1	do...do....do	S. P. Ivey,	19 34
1	No. 150, letter A	John S. James,	32 94
1	Third street, near railroad	S. E. King,	6 08
1	No. 50, B	D. D. King,	20 88
1	On Princess street	Nancy London,	6 96
1		Polly Locke,	7 10
1	Mulberry and Sixth sts.	H. Lammerman,	11 03
1	In Oregon, McRae street	Mary Martin,	2 18
1	On Front street	Margaret McLellan,	6 90
1	On Surry street	Donald McRae for Bella Sampson,	6 53
1	On Castle street	James T. Morriss,	22 50
1	On Market street	Mary Morriss,	22 50
1	Red Cross street	N. S. McEachern,	2 52
1	Red Cross and 3d st	Joining J. A. Parker's	6 68
1	Near Dry Pond	J. C. Millis,	32 56
1	Fourth street	Albert G. Hall,	39 27
1	No. 45, B	Rob't S. McComber,	39 27
1	Near Dry Pond	John McEachern,	4 24
1	East of Old Boundary	Alexander May,	4 88
1	On Old Boundary street	Thos. M. Rogers,	17 65
1	On Mulberry street	Mariah Stately,	4 24
1	Between do. and Walnut	Mariah Stanly,	15 23
1	On 5th street	Fred. Sullivan,	44
1	On 2nd street	Henry Sampson,	10 84
1	On corner Red Cross st	R. Sibbett,	6 44
1		Joseph Springs,	5 22
1	On 2nd street	Stanton Spooner,	4 35
1	McRae street	Isaac B. Smith,	3 20
1	On Old Boundary	Ann Sellers,	21 72
1	On Boundary st	H. B. Shonler,	10 86
1	On 3d street	Est of Wm Shaw,	4 69
1	Orange and Dock sts	Peter G. Tilly,	24 12
3	California	J. E. Toomer for E Toomer,	15 13
	FEDERAL POINT DISTRICT		
Acres			
350	On Trumpeter's Creek	F. Varinn,	6 96
400	Federal Point	E. M. Ward,	4 65
	do...do...do	Benj. White,	13 05
80	do...do...do	John Williams,	23 17
	UPPER SOUND DISTRICT.	Wm. A. Williams, do.	13 05
1,000	do...do...do		88 84
200	do...do...do	Stephen Keyes,	43 50
365	do...do...do	Samuel Mints,	2 03
210	do...do...do	Lewis Pepper,	1 08
100	do...do...do	Wm. C. Tharpe,	3 40
	MIDDLE SOUND DISTRICT.		1 05
25	On Clear Run	Charles Bonham,	5 54
25	do...do...do	Geo. F. Bowen,	4 76
254	Deep Inlet Creek	Eley Potter,	1 62
100	Smith's Mill Creek	Param Puckett, sr.,	2 22
180	On the Sound	Julia A. Trask,	3 61
350	do...do...do		
	HOLLY SHELTER DISTRICT.		
400	do...do...do	R. N. Bloodworth,	1 82
100	do...do...do	Francis Bill,	2 91
	ROCKY POINT DISTRICT.	Bennetta Bryant,	6 17
200	On Burgaw	Wm. R. Harper,	1 17
150	do...do...do	Micajah T. Kennedy	2 23
100	Little Burgaw	Mary Ann Paga,	14 50
490	On Burgaw	Wm. W. Anderson,	1 24
480	Rocky Point	Jacob Rochell,	97
100	On Cypress		
360	On Big Swamp		
	LONG CREEK DISTRICT.		
820	On Morgan's Creek	Wm. A. Bloodworth	10 92
50	On Mill Branch	Joseph Bird,	97
200	On Long Creek	John Bradshaw,	1 49
200	do...do...do	Timothy Croom,	1 37
208	On Morgan's Creek	Wm. J. Hand, sr.,	4 72
94	Riley's Creek	Cath. Highsmith,	2 20
	SOUTH WASHINGTON DIST.	David L. Smith,	
92	do...do...do	Isaac Blanton,	14
94	do...do...do	R. M. Bloodworth,	1 10
230	do...do...do	Laban Carroll for Wm Lamb,	1 22
129	do...do...do	Hosea Dempsey,	34
542	do...do...do	Rufus W. Garriss,	1 49
50	do...do...do	Wm. S. Henry,	97
180	do...do...do	Daniel Kerr,	1 10
50	do...do...do	Wm. S. Murray,	97
634	do...do...do	John M. Murray,	2 18
24	do...do...do	Thos. Murray,	1 76
417	do...do...do	James Mills,	5 65
640	do...do...do	Catharine Murray,	3 33
300	do...do...do	Catharine Mills,	1 22
85	do...do...do	Bryant Moore,	3 22
100	do...do...do	James T. Ritter,	3 22
240	do...do...do	Shadrack Stallings,	43
	PINEY WOODS DISTRICT.		
65	On Long Creek	Sarah Ann Rowe,	3 00
248	do...do...do	Benj Rowe,	2 76
233	do...do...do	Jesse Walker,	1 59
165	Moore's Creek	Wm. White,	1 76
165	do...do...do	Joseph White,	1 51
	CAINTUCK DISTRICT.		
505	do...do...do	Arthur Bourdeaux,	11 17
150	do...do...do	Francis J. Pridgeon,	1 24
146	do...do...do	Hugh Potter,	1 24
	LOWER BLACK RIVER DIST.		
84	do...do...do	Griffith Barnhill,	1 17
65	do...do...do	Hardy P. Brinson,	1 85
262	do...do...do	Wm. Everitt,	1 71
54	do...do...do	Sam'l J. Moore,	98
99	do...do...do	Wilson E Moore,	4 61
50	do...do...do	Jesse R. Mott,	3 37

OWEN FENNELL,
Late Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, Dec. 15, 1852 [Pr. adv. $74 50] 16-3m

$30 REWARD.



THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her. She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

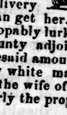
Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

TAKEN UP, and committed to Jail in Sampson county, on the 24th inst., a Negro boy, who says his name is DICK, and belongs to Joseph Tane, of Rockingham county. Said boy is about 20 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, and yellow complected; has a scar on the right wrist. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
ISAAC BOYKIN, Jailor.
Clinton, December 27th, 1852. 26-1t—17-3t

$35 REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of December, 1852, his negro man CAESAR. Said negro is about 30 years of age, black complexion, and limps slightly when he walks. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Kornegay's, in Duplin county, where he has a wife. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me in Wilmington, or his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I get him.
[illegible]

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has purchased direct from the manufactures and Importers, a large stock, carefully selected, which he offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Castor Oil, by the gallon, bottle and dozen; Epsom Salts; Blue Mass; Jalap; Ipecac; Rhubarb; Seidlits and Soda Powders; Haskell & Merrick's and Schifflin & Co's Select Powders; Sago; Arrow Root; Barley; Mace; Ginger; Allspice; Squills; Opium, &c. &c.

CHEMICALS.—200 oz. Sulph. Quinine, "Powers & Weightman;" 20 lbs. Calomel; 6 oz. Sulph. Morphine; 20 lbs. Pro-to Carb. Iron; Act: Lead; Sulph. Zinc; Cit. Iron and Quinine; Tannin; Valerianate of Iron; Valerianate of Zinc.

PAINTS.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, pure; 5000 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 1,000 Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 1000 Venetian Red do.; 500 Chrome Green in Oil; Chrome Yellow do.; 100 ground Verdigris; Pumice Stone; Litharge; Umber; Terra de Sienc; 1,000 Black Lead in Oil; Linseed Oil; Whale and Sperm Oils; Train Oil; 2,000 boxes assorted Window Glass; 20 reams Sand Paper; Putty; Whiting, Red Lead, &c. &c.

PASTRY & COOKING.—2 gross Yeast Powders; Cr. Tartar; Bi-carb. Soda; Vanilla Beans; Ext's of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmegs, &c., Isinglass; Gelatine; Russian Gelatine, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.—76 doz. Tooth Brushes, large assortable, upon my horses, in cases of sprains, Bruises, Galls, Strains and Sores of different kinds, incident to a large number of horses. I used it upon a horse which had been saddle-galled for nearly a year. I had tried many remedies, and one in particular that I had been in the habit of using for years, and had generally proved successful. Nothing appeared to give it any relief until I tried the Mustang Liniment, which cured it in a very short time. I consider it an invaluable remedy, and would not be without it.
WM. H. HOLMES.
BOSTON, May 1st, 1852.

Messrs. A. G. BRAGG & Co.—I was induced to try the Mustang Liniment on a valuable horse of mine for a Spavin, and in ten days after applying it the swelling went down, and the horse is now free from lameness, and apparently as well as ever. I would advise all who have horses troubled with Ring-bone, Spavins, Fistula, Windgalls, or lameness of any kind, to get it once and procure a bottle of this Liniment. J. TILLSON, 21 Milk st.
☞The Liniment is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, and sells for 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. The 50 cent size contains 3, and the $1 size 6 times as much as the 25 cent size, being much cheaper.
A. G. BRAGG & CO., sole proprietors. Principal Depot 304 Broadway, N. Y., and corner Third and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.
For sale by Druggists generally, and by C DUPRE,
Dec. 24, 1852.—[16-6m] Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
S. J. CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C., Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist,
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alex

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1853.

For Signature.

A memorial to congress, for a further appropriation for the removal of the obstruction of the Bar at the mouth of our river, will be very shortly presented to our citizens for signature, and no doubt be signed by all who can be seen by the gentlemen who have it in charge. We may remark, that the work is of such a character as to receive the sanction of the strictest constructionists of the power of the General Government in such cases, and the whole delegation from this State of both parties. A copy will be found at this office, and we hope all our friends will leave it their names. It is desirable that it should be extensively signed at the earliest possible moment, as this is the short session, and anything to be done at all must be done promptly.

Commissioners' Election.

An election for Commissioners of this town for the next 12 months, was held last Monday. Below we give the result. Those in the first column having received the highest number of votes, are of course elected:

John Dawson,	392	James S. Green,	173
Wm. C. Howard,	396	Col. John McRae,	242
Miles Costin,	411	R. H. Cowan,	292
T. C. Miller,	365	Thomas H. Howey,	223
S. D. Wallace,	404	R. H. Grant,	197
C. H. Dudley,	304	Eli W. Hall,	259
Dr. W. W. Harriss,	378	Wm. B. Jones,	213

SCATTERING—Jacob Wessel, 108; J. H. Flanner, 31; A. Martin, 20; E. Kidder, 8; H. Nutt, 6; J. L. Corbett, 4; D. B. Baker, 3; M. London, 5; W. H. Dudley, 1; T. M'Ilheany, 10; Robert S. M'Comber, 1.

"Old Fogies—Young America."

The above phrases are the catch-words—the rallying cries of a most senseless attempt to make age and experience a disqualification for office—an attempt equally senseless and ridiculous, with that which would proscribe every man from the opportunity of discharging high official duties, until advancing age should have rendered him incapable of efficiently discharging any others. Capacity and sound principles should be the only real test. All of us—even the youngest—will find age creep on fast enough, and may then bitterly regret being accessory to any foolish persecution of that which should rather commend our affection and respect, than be made the butt of brainless ridicule, or interested aspersions. Neither can there be any more sense or justice in that habit which some have of sneering at the youth of men who have for years been in the prime of life, in the enjoyment of the full confidence of their business associates, and, it may be, trusted with complicated and important interests.

About this time last year, the Democratic Review changed hands, and, under the control of its new proprietors or conductors, commenced an indiscriminate attack upon every man over a certain age. Indeed, it would be almost impossible to tell what prominent man in the party, with the exception of Judge Douglas, did not fall under its sweeping denunciations. We cannot think that that distinguished gentleman could have approved of such a coure, much less been a party to it. But certain it is, that some of his friends did, and that their unwise ravings rendered his nomination by the Baltimore Convention an impossibility. Gen. Pierce is a man far above all humbug cries of any sort, and in the discharge of the duties of his office, and in his various appointments will be guided simply by character and talents.

The fact that a gentleman has held office before, is certainly no objection to his holding it again, since it implies that he has been judged worthy of such honor; neither does it establish in him any prescriptive right to office—far less justify him in kicking through the traces, should another be preferred before him. The trust formerly reposed by a party—the offices conferred by it—the mutual services rendered, certainly impose an extra obligation upon the person who has held such offices, to stand up for the organization; and so far from being an excuse for disorganization, render it doubly objectionable. This is our view of recent movements in the Legislature of this State. We can sympathize in no "Young American" ostricism of Gen. Saunders, but we have even less sympathy for the unjustifiable course of one who, after having enjoyed the honors and promotions of a party, abuses the confidence reposed in him, to head a bolt from the ranks.

Important from Washington—Nomination of Mr. Badger to the Supreme Court Bench.

On the 4th inst., the President sent in to the Senate, the nomination of Hon. George E. Badger, of No. Carolina, for the vacant Judgeship on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. We presume Mr. Badger's nomination will be confirmed, and that he will accept the office. This will leave another vacancy in our Senatorial delegation, the right of the Governor to fill which cannot be questioned.

The "Democratic Free Press."

On Saturday night last, a new candidate for public favor, with above title, was presented to our citizens in the shape of a new Democratic weekly paper, L. BADGER, Esq., Editor. The Free Press is a very neatly gotten up sheet of the size of the "Aurora," and from the experience and talents of Mr. BADGER, formerly of the Charlotte Hornet's Nest, it will, we hope, be a valuable adjunct to the Democratic cause, and strengthen our hands in our efforts to maintain the purity and organization of the Democratic party against the growing spirit of disorganization which has operated so disastrously during the recent session of the Legislature.

A Barberous Insinuation.

At about half-past four, or perhaps five o'clock, on Friday evening, a gentleman, whom even the Baron of Bradwardin himself would have pronounced *ebrius*, fuddled and obfuscated, contrived, after sundry lurches and pitches, to place a rather long body upon a chair in the middle of our sanctum, and having done so to demand, in rather a husky voice, to be "sh-haved, (ick-kick.") On being politely informed that he had made a slight mistake—that we did not keep a barber shop—he assented to the proposition rather reluctantly, but requested to be informed where he was, and what "the (ick) de-de-vil (kick)" we did keep. "A newspaper office!"—"You ain't old man Loring, are you." "No, *sir-ree*." After sundry apologies for his mistake, and divers multiform and manifold twistings, he at length obtained the range of the door, and, in the poetical and affecting language of John Bunyan, "he went his ways, and we saw him no more."

☞ Died suddenly, at 12 o'clock on Friday night last, Mr. Oldyear.

We understand that several benevolent gentlemen along Market street, subscribed a dollar apiece, on Saturday last, to assist in the interment of the interesting stranger. It turned out however, that their christian charity was not needed, Mr. Newyear, the son and successor of the dear defunct, having taken charge of his mortal remains, which are shortly to be covered with the dust of ages. The dollar was returned to all subscribers, who took the joke good-naturedly enough, although some looked as if they felt sold.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Amos Lawrence, one of the most wealthy and benevolent citizens of Boston, died very suddenly at midnight of the 31st Dec. Mr. Lawrence was seriously ill but fifteen minutes.

The Senatorial Appointment.

Whatever course Gov. Reid may see fit to pursue with regard to the vacancy which will exist in the Senatorial delegation from this State after the 4th of March next, we may rest assured that he will come to his conclusions upon that subject after mature deliberation assisted by the soundest legal advice which the country can afford. It is not, therefore, probable, that any mere newspaper speculations will, in any way, affect his action, except in so far as they may be regarded as indicative of the wishes of the people for or against the exercise of a controverted power.

We must confess that plausible arguments are adduced both for and against the existence of the power in the Governor to supply the vacancy which will unquestionably happens in the Senate of the United States after the expiration of Mr. Mangum's term, without any successor having been elected by the Legislature; and it does seem to us, that those who contend against this power, are inclined to pronounce their dicta with rather more positiveness than the occasion warrants. Let us look at the matter. Sec. 3, of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, says:

"The Senate of the United States *shall* be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."

The Constitution here positively declares that the Senate *shall* consist of two members from each State, and suitable provisions are made to guard against any failure in the attendance of such two members from each State, by vesting in the Executive the power of filling vacancies happening by resignation or *otherwise*, during the recess of the Legislature. It is barely possible that the framers of the Constitution may not have contemplated a case like the present; for it would have been difficult for these patriotic men to have conceived a state of feeling like that under which some members of the late Legislature acted; still, it is by no means likely that they could have declared so emphatically that the Senate *shall* consist of two members from each State, and, while making such a general provision to guard against vacancies, as they have made, should have excluded this particular case. The Constitution declares that there shall be two Senators from each State, and the vacancy to be filled by the appointing power of the Executive is not simply for an unexpired term. It is such a vacancy happening by resignation or *otherwise*, in the recess of the Pegislature, as may operate to prevent the attendance of two Senators from the State as provided for by the Constitution.

The 5th section of the same article of the Constitution provides that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members;" the final decision of the question will therefore devolve upon the Senate of the United States, and will certainly come up in the case of Mississippi in which a precisely similar state of things exists. We understand that Gov. Foote—who with all his faults and excentricities is an able constitutional lawyer—has resolved to appoint Mr. Kinyon of that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Brooke's term, which will occur on the 4th of March. As soon as the vacancy so happens the appointment will be made.

As for precedents they are both ways, and amount to little or nothing at any rate, unless established under similar circumstances, and uniformly adhered to from a belief in their soundness. We believe these cases from North Carolina and Mississippi will come up and be decided upon their own merits.

It appears that Governor Foote of Mississippi has notified B. N. Kinyon of Tishemingo, in that State, that he, the Governor, will, immediately after the 4th of March next, transmit to Mr. K. a commission as United States Senator, to fill the seat now held by Mr. Brooke, and which will become vacant at that time. Mr. K. in his reply notifies the Governor of his willingness to accept the appointment at that time. Gov. Foote writes then to Mr. K.:

On looking into Senatorial *precedents*, you will find that it was decided, at a very early period, that the Executive of a State has no right to appoint to a Senatorial vacancy which had not at the period of such appointment *actually arisen*. Therefore, no appointment made before the *4th day of March* would be valid. This is quite unfortunate for us—since it is almost certain that no appointment of Senator could be made at so late a day as the 4th of March, which would enable the person appointed to reach Washington in time for Senatorial service during the special session of the Senate, which according to usage, will commence on the next 4th of March. All that perhaps can be now done, is to see that the seat in the Senate, which is to become vacant on the 4th of March, 1853, shall be occupied on the 1st Monday of December of the same year.

The *precedent* referred to is evidently the case of James Lanman of Connecticut, who presented to the United States, the credentials of his appointment by the Governor of that State, as a Senator, "to take effect immediately after the 3d of March 1825, and continue until the next meeting of the Legislature" of said State. After discussion, Mr. Lanman's claim was rejected on the ground that "it is not competent for the Executive of a State, in the recess of a Legislature, to appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy which *shall happen*, but has not happened at the time of the appointment."

This Lanman case is the precedent relied upon as conclusive against the power of appointment in the Executive; and yet, when the grounds of Mr. L.'s rejection are taken into consideration, they rather strengthen the argument on the other side, since they place it upon the fact, that when the appointment was made, the vacancy had not actually occurred, producing the inference, that if it *had* happened, the decision would have been the other way.

It will be seen, that in this article exclusive reference has been had to the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, and no State law or Constitution can either limit or extend its express provisions.

We must confess that, previous to examination, our own impressions were pretty strongly against the appointing power of the Governor; and although we find them greatly modified, if not completely changed by the results of such examination, we are still unwilling to assume a positive or dogmatic position upon a question so much mooted. We offer the remarks and considerations above presented, for what they are worth. They certainly possess much weight in our own minds, and we do not pretend to disguise our wish that Gov. Reid may feel himself justified in making the appointment. It is true that the absence of one, two, three or even more members, cannot affect the relative strength of parties in the Senate; but at the same time, it cannot but be apparent to all, that important questions may, and probably will, arise during the next two years, deeply affecting our foreign and domestic relations; & it is extremely desirable that the Southern strength should not be lessened in either House by any cause which can be obviated. We have confidence—both parties in North Carolina have confidence—in the position of Mr. Dobbin with regard to our foreign policy. He is too conservative to abet anything like Filibusterism or injustice of any kind; while at the same time he is too much devoted to the honor of our country, quietly to counsel submission to insults to our flag, or aggressions upon our interests, come from what quarter they may.

RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE BY THE U. S.—It is stated that instructions have been dispatched to our Minister in France, to promptly recognise the new order of things in that country.

[illegible] will recollect Mrs. DeKroyft, the "blind Authoress," who resided in this place a short time, a year or two since, and had for sale a work of her own composition, entitled "A Place in thy Memory," of which we have no doubt there are numbers of copies in town, which were purchased from a feeling of sympathy for an unfortunate, and, we believe, really deserving lady. She has been brought to our recollection by an announcement which we see in the papers, of her restoration to sight, under the treatment of a Dr. Turnbull, an English physician, on a professional visit to New York, so that she is not now, strictly speaking, a "blind authoress," although we believe the restoration is not complete. The statement appears in the N. O. Delta, and is copied into the National Intelligencer of Monday last, in the shape of a letter from Mrs. DeKroyft, to Mrs. President Fillmore. Mrs DeK., it seems, was married, and lost her husband and her sight all in about three months.

FROM MEXICO.—By an arrival at New Orleans, the Picayune is in possession of advices from the city of Mexico to the 14th ult. The only items of importance are the award by the Mexican Congress of the contract for a road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Guaunjuato Company, composed chiefly of Mexicans, and the Defeat of the French in Sonora, and the surrender to the Mexican forces of Boulbon and his French followers.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the Barque Minguela, at Salem, Mass., advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 10th of November, being ten days later than previous advices. It is feared that troubles are again about to break out in the interior of the province, through the instrumentality of Urquiza. The Republics on the La Plata seemed destined to continue the seat of disturbance and misrule.

The Steam Ship Asia put into Halifax on the 4th inst, short of coal. She brings dates to the 18th inst. from Liverpool, but the telegraph being out of order, the Baltimore papers of the 5th contains none of her news.

CLAIMS AGAINST PORTUGAL.—Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State under Gen. Taylor, having agreed to submit the claims of the Unined States against Portugal, to the arbitration of Louis Napoleon, that personage, now one of the crowned heads, has just given his award against the United States. The claim arose from the alleged illegal seizure during the last war with Great Britain of the American Privateer, the General Armstrong, by the British naval force in the harbor of Fayal and Madeira, a neutral port, belonging to Portugal. It was claimed that Portugal was responsible to the U. States for permitting the violation of the neutrality of her port—*her* claim of course being against Great Britain, by whom it was violated.

IOWA SENATOR.—Hon. George W. Jones has been elected U. S. Senator from Iowa.

OVER TWO MILLIONS OF GOLD.—The steamship Georgia arrived at New York on the 31st ult., with 140 passengers, and over two millions in gold. Her California advices are no later than those already received by previous arrivals. The accounts from Jamaica are quite unimportant.

COINAGE AT THE MINT.—The amount of gold deposited at the Philadelphia mint during the past year has been $51.490.295; the amount coined, $51.505.638. The amount deposited during December has been $3.330.000: coined, $5,770,705.

A Card.

At a meeting called by the passengers on board the Steamer Wilmington, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

We the undersigned, passengers on board Mail Steamer Wilmington, desire to return our sincere thanks to Capt. Price, and his officers, for their gallant and seamanlike conduct during the severe gale experienced last night on the voyage from Charleston to Wilmington.

N. B. Wilcox, Utica, New York; Rich'd E. Frayser, Virginia; C. Topham, New York; Wm. W. Moses, Baltimore; George W. Bee, Charleston, S. C.; S. T. McDougall, New York; A. Haber, New Orleans; J. A. Northrop, Beloit, Wisconsin; S. S. Northrop, do. do.; Franklin Glascock, Virginia; E. S. Searfoss, Lebanon, Pa.; H. Scranton, Connecticut; Wm. S. Toole, New York; Mrs. Wm. S. Toole, do.; John Revely, Virginia; James D. Hall, New Jersey; J. J. Duncan, Halifax, co., N. C.; Robt. T. Peck, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. G. H. Shephard, San Francisco, Cal; E. J. Tryon, New York. N. B. WILCOX, Pres't.

E. J. TRYON, Sec'y.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1853.

Death of Judge Cameron.

The Hon. Duncan Cameron, well known as one of the most respectable and honored citizens of N. Carolina, died in Raleigh, after a long illness, at about 3 o'clock, on Monday last.—*Commercial.*

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury, in a printed form, have been laid before Congress. It will cost for the next year about $10.000.000 to govern the new territory, and about $25.000.000 the old. Then there is the interest and principal of the public debt to be provided, so that the entire expenses will exceed fifty millions. The legitimate expenses of carrying on the Government do not exceed $35,-000.000.

The total amount of appropriations for the year ending June 30. 1854. is estimated at $46.203.753, to which is to be added $480.986 for several appropriations which will be carried to the surplus fund. There will also be required for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1853. made by former acts of Congress, the sum of $15.355.271.

ACRES OF PORK.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier says, that in East Louisville the five extensive pork houses have five or six acres of barreled pork, piled up three tiers high in open lots. There are not less than six acres which would make eighteen acres of barrels, if laid side by side, exclusive of lard in brls. and pork bulked down in the five pork houses, sheds, &c. Besides the above slaughtered hogs, there are five or six acres of live hogs in pens.

At a recent military banquet in Paris the following toast was given from the chair:—

Gentlemen—The emperor reckons upon your services abroad, and he reckons upon your services at home. The re establishment of the empire is the re-establishment of our national frontiers—those of the Rhine. If people do not choose to give those frontiers up to us, we know how to take possession of them ourselves, and the emperor will be at our head.

This speech, we are told, was received with thunders of applause, and was next day published in all the official journals. Circumstances are rapidly realising occasions for the display of military zeal. Spain is probably on the eve of trouble; and the ultra-Montane party in Sardinia are in communication with Louis Napoleon. It is against the French that Piedmont is negotiating for aid from Austria. The end is to come.

COLORED PERSONS IN CANADA.—Some of the Canadian papers are taking grounds against the influx of colored persons from the United States into the Province, viewing it as a present injury to their property, a drawback to their social progress, and a source of much future trouble.

The Diario de la Marina, of Havana, announces that despatches have been received from Spain conveying Queen Isabella approval of the course pursued by the Captain Canedo in reference to the Crescent City affair.

WEALTH OF THE U. STATES.—The property, real and personal, in the U. States, is estimated by the census at $7,133.369.725. This will make an average of between $300 and $400 to each individual, or about $1800 to each family. Upon this the Providence Journal remarks: Considering the great distribution of wealth in comparison with the accumulation of foreign wealth in few hands, this shows a degree of material prosperity which we presume no other country can approach.

The following is a bill presented by an Irish farrier to a gentleman in New York;

"To curing your pony that died—$10."

[illegible] was received by the Commandant [illegible], to convey the Hon. Wm. R. King to [illegible].—*Norfolk Beacon, 3d inst.*

Visit to Gen. Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31.—Col. Forney, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and several other distinguished democrats, arrived here yesterday, and paid a visit to Gen. Pierce, President elect. They found him in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. They speak highly of the courteous manner in which they were received.

Three Days Later from Europe.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—The Steamer Pacific arrived at New York, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe. She encountered severe storms the entire passage.

Liverpool cotton market was firmer—middling grades had advanced ¼d.; fair Orleans quoted at 6d; upland 5¾d.; sales for three days, 15,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 3,000 bales.

Havre cotton market steady.

Manchester trade active. Flour duller, at 1s. decline—quoted at 27s. 6d. to 28s 3d. Wheat had declined 2d. per bushel. Corn, 34s. to 35s. Provisions quiet—beef declined. Sugars and molasses unchanged; coffee steady; tobacco dull. Naval Stores were unchanged. Rice steady. Iron firm—Money easy. American stocks were firm. Consols. ¼ premium.

The political news is unimportant. The French Senate have voted a donation of twenty-five millions of francs to the Emperor for the civil list. M. Fould was appointed Minister of State. France is quiet. In England there is considerable opposition to the Ministry Continental affairs generally appear tranquil. The Asia had arrived out.

LATE FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—NEW ORLEANS, January 1.—Late advices from the Rio Grande brings accounts that a revolution is raging in Tampico and Tamaulipas. The revolutionists are successful.—Governor Cardenas has been made a prisoner, with nine members of the Legislature. His adherents have been carried prisoners to Tampico, whilst the State has declared its acquiescence in a new provisional government. A Mexican war steamer and a war schooner both joined the insurgents of Tampico. Matamoras still holds out. The commandant is fortifying and barricading, preparatory for a determined resistance of the insurgents.

GEN. WOOL was waited on at the Eagle Hotel in Concord, N. H., on Friday, by Governor Martin, the Council, members of the Legislature, and a large number of citizens. Gen. Pierce was present. In the afternoon, General Wool returned the Legislature's call, and was introduced to Speaker Kittridge in the House by Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, and by the Speaker to the House. He also visited the Governor and Council, at their chamber, and the Senate. The General and suite left the city in the evening.

Mr. Henry A. Wise, in his letter to the Faulkner Dinner company, in Berkeley, has this paragraph:

The Whig party was composed of various elements conflicting and discordant, from 1836, when it was first formed, to 1840-'41, when it was resolved into one of its elements alone, its pure and unmixed *Federalism*. Its re-organization in the faith of the National Republicanism of 1828, at the called session of 1841, drove me from its ranks back to my original position in the purified Democracy of Tyler and James K. Polk."

ROBBERY AT NORFOLK.—The house rented by G. P. R James, Esq., Her Britanic Majesty's Consul for Virginia, for his residence, at Norfolk, and where a quanity of his funiture had been deposited, was entered on Wednesday night and several boxes broken open and rifled of their valuable contents.

British National Defence.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes as follows under date of the 9th instant:

The question of national defence has assumed the shape of supplemental estimates for the years 1852-'53 for the navy and ordnance—the two amounting to £305,-758. There are to be 5,000 additional seamen, and 1.500 marinesr. There is no doubt that England must be kept free from the merest suspicion of danger from foreign aggression; and, as the cost of the naval and military establishments is about £15.000,000 per annum, we trust every emergency is provided for. Our present sea and land forces may now, on the authority of Parliamentary papers, be mustered up, and stated as follows:

Cavalry and infantry of the regular army, (exclusive of those in East India Company's service,)	101,937
Ordnance corps, artillery, engineers, sappers, and miners,	15.582
Additional artillerymen,	2.000
Marines on shore, (Parliamentary paper, 1852,)	5.300
Additional marines,	1.500
Enrolled pensioners,	18.000
Yeomanry cavalry,	14,600
Dockyard battalion,	9,200
Coast guard,	5.000
Militia, (Parliamentary paper, 1852.)	56,746
Irish constabulary, (drilled and armed,)	12.321
Total land forces,	242,686
Of this total force there were in the colonies at the date of the last Parliamentary papers on the subject,	46,678
Leaving	196.008
To this add sailors and marines afloat, (1852)	33.295
Making together	229,303
Add addition to seamen	5,000

The Morning Herald, in speaking of the naval estimates, says: "We stated some time since that the naval forces of England would include ten screw line-of-battle ships. We believe that before this time next year we shall have double this number of two and three deckers propelled by screw machinery afloat."

The Rev. Mr Clapp, Unitarian clergyman at New Orleans, in his Thanksgiving discourse, preached in that city remarked as follows:

A northern minister said to me last summer: "I would not pass my life amid the slavery of Louisiana, even on the condition of being made proprietor of the whole State." I will not weary you by a repetition of my well known views concerning slavery. But I say, with absolute sincerity, that the Africans held in servitude at the South are, in general, much better treated than the colored people in any part of the free States. I go farther; we cannot at present disengage our Christian duties without retaining them in bondage. I have seen more cruelty in Massachusetts than in Louisiana.

In spite of the outrageous caricatures of Uncle Tom's Cabin, there is more suffering produced in my native State in one year by the ruthless breaking up of poor families and the everlasting separation of parents and children, than the slaves of Louisiana have suffered from the same source during the thirty-one years of my residence here. The romance which I have just mentioned is a tissue of the basest untruths and the most erroneous injustice. I would no more write such a book, if I could, than I would commit murder, or set my neighbor's house in flames at midnight; no! not even if I were sure that to gain thereby the pæans of all the abolitionists in New and Old England, and the entire gold of California. God have mercy on the fair authoress. Time is coming when she may weep in bitterness of soul over the fatal consequences of her ineffable folly.

Even supposing the abolitionists to be right in their doctrine, the measures which they adopt are directly at variance with the ends which they professedly seek. If they would speak to us in the accents of reason, wisdom, gentleness and Christian affection, we should listen with patience and candor. But instead of calm, sensible, subdued, godlike argumentation, they rely for success upon the foul ribaldry of Billingsgate and unhallowed fiction tending to kindle a flame of exasperation between the North and South, which threatens ere long to reduce the glorious fabric of our Union to a shapeless and scattered mass of ruins. The Republic of these States cannot be perpetuated by the strong arm of the National Government, by paper constitutions, by legislative enactments, nor by military authority. Let the sword be once drawn to enforce an act of Congress on a Southern slave State, and this great confederacy, the wonder and admiration of the world, will be numbered with the things that were. "Fuit Illium et ingens gloria Teucrum." Make the inhabitants of the free and slave States love each other; all our difficulties will soon be settled. But let this horrid, infernal work of criminations and recriminations—this tragedy of deadly feuds and antipathies be carried on a little longer by the aid of speeches, tracts, preaching and romances, and our destruction will be the inevitable cata-trophe—we shall lie down to sleep the sleep of eternal death in the vast cemetery of nations that are no more.

The rosin oil factory of S. P. Higging, in South Brooklyn was burnt on Wednesday, together with a considerable amount of stock. Loss about $3000; [illegible] insured.

The following singular statement is published in the Belfast (Ireland) Chronicle, a journal which is said to be one of the most trustworthy and reliable in the United Kingdom. If true, it discloses the character of the new Emperor of the French in a new light, and summarily dissipates whatever suspicions may have been innocently entertained that "the empire is" really to be "peace." If false, why it is but another of the many newspaper romances of which the "Nephew of his Uncle" has been the hero since his accession to power. There has been so much of the wonderful already in the extraordinary career of this man, that perhaps we should cease to marvel at what we are now told are veritable facts, and yet we presume it will be a difficult matter to persuade one reader in ten that the revelations in the Belfast paper are not of the Slievegammon texture:

There lives in Paris a gentleman who, in December, 1847, wrote—"I can see, with perfect clearness, that Louis Philippe will not be three months on the throne of France. Louis Philippe was exiled in February, 1848. That gentleman wrote shortly after the presidential election—"This Bonaparte scion is a traitor. Not a man looks at him but feels the instinct of avoiding him as a treachorous man. He will *strike* for the Consulate—for the Dictatorship; and God knows what will follow." He *struck*. The *coup d'etat* of December, 1851, tells in history *how* he struck. The same gentleman wrote in the March of the present year—"The tyrant aims at the empire. His gaze is fixed upon the crown. Before a year there will be a revival of the Bonopartean dynasty, and the French will kneel before the Third." The empire has come.

The man who predicted these events is no common man. He thinks and looks around him. He participates in many movements quietly, and gathers knowledge which, in our view, no other man at this moment in or out of Paris could find means to acquire. His previous prediction give us confidence in what he states. In fact we know him, and know that he would not detail as truth what he did not know to be true, for he is generally one of the least speculative individuals we have ever met.

Well, that gentleman—we would give his name if we were permitted—writes the subjoined on Thursday last, and all before whom it comes can measure its worth, and the amount of credence to be attached to it, from what they have already learned. The revelation will seem curious to many; to us it is by no means so, as we are aware of the sources from which much of the information is derived, and how he derives it. That it is true we are convinced, and that the British government are "up" to the machinations of the French Emperor is evident from the revived state of our defences, from the imbodiment of our militia, from the addition to our maritime hands, and from the establishment of a Channel fleet.

The following is the communication referred to:

In a secluded part of the wood of Bologne, at a place called Madria, whilome the residence of Lamartine, is a house surrounded by trees, and the windows of which are never opened except sometimes at dawn as if to let in fresh air. This house, all day, and in many nights, has the air of being uninhabited; but oftentimes at night there come about suspicious-looking characters who take up their posts in the thickets, and then about twelve or one up come several carriages, with the blinds close down, the *porte cochere* is opened mysteriously, they drive in, and the door closes behind them.

What is this place?

It is the residence of Virginie la Sabotiere.

This, for many persons—indeed, nearly all—is no explanation. But let us enter, one evening last week, and perhaps that may be going on may enlighten us.

In an apartmentment, sumptuously furnished, is a grand supper laid out, resplendent with plate and brilliant with lights, and around sit half a dizen men and as many women, who, while sipping their champagne, are talking animatedly of conquest and empire, of aggression and rapine.

"Yes," says one, striking his fist on the table—a man with heavy moustache, hooked nose, and saturnine, bilious countenance—"yes, when once I am crowned, I will proclaim Jerome King of Holland, and not only proclaim him King, but make him King, while Belgium shall reign but as my vassal."

"Yes, sire," said all but one, whom we shall not mention.

"And then King of Rome and Italy, and Protector of the Helvetic confederation, shall be no empty titles—they shall be mine."

"But, sire, England?" observed one gently.

"England, my eternal nightmare! England, the assassin of my uncle! Every step I take I find her in my way. Let her take care, perfidious and meddling Albion. Let her beware that she interfere not, for as surely as she interferes, will I land on her shores, and show them that their island is as easily made a French colony as was Algiers. They fancy themselves impregnable; they will find their mistake."

Thus spoke Louis Napoleon in the house of Virginie la Sabotiere.

I must now explain who she is, and how he found himself there, premising that the information I am giving you may cost me dear, though I hope no one will aid the rascally police of Bonaparte in tracing the author of the news here given. How I obtained it *is a secret of life and death*. But every word I write *is true*. Louis Napoleon may not carry out his after-supper boast, but the words were spoken by him.

When Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was a State prisoner in Ham, he was treated with very great kindness and consideration. Amongst others who saw him for different purposes, was Virginie, a very pretty girl, daughter of an old *sabot* maker in Ham.—After a while, Louis made proposals; they were accepted, and two children were the result. These children he was very much attached to. They were provided for, and sent to first-rate schools. On his advent to power in 1848, the Prince gave Virginie a pension, and then, in December, 1851, he gave her the beautiful residence above alluded to.

With a natural taste for debauchery, resembling in character the debauchery of the regent and Louis XV., one of the delights of Louis Napoleon is an orgy, with plenty of wine and women. In fact, his happiness is a *petit souper*, such as when the regent and Dubois lived. To indulge in these at St. Cloud and the Elysee would be dangerous, as there is a certain amount of public opinion still alive; but then there was the cozy little house at Madria, and that has been selected by him as the seat of his midnight conferences on the affairs of the empire. Surrounded by parasites, pimps, and prostitutes, heated by wine, he tries to rouse himself in this despicable way to emulate his uncle.

Not a dozen persons in Paris, apart from his own clique, know a word of all this. But I have told it. Was I present? Did I receive the report from one who was present? Was the orgy revealed to a second party and then to me? More questions I cannot answer.

I give the information as true, exact, and historical. It may be denied. That will only prove its truth, as for a Bonapartist to say a thing to be is to prove that it is not.

THE RUSSIAN BASTINADO.—A famous chief of bandits, named Random Crotentous, in 1847 began committing extensive depredations in the Government of Wilna, in Russia, near the Prussian frontiers; and although he was frequently pursued by the Prussian and Russian detachments, all attempts to seize him failed until a short time ago, when he was recognized, in spite of a disguise, by some peasants; and, being arrested and bound, was given up by them to the authorities. He has just been tried by court martial at Kowno, and condemned to receive 9,000 blows from a stick. This is what the Russians call "bastonading to death," as there is no instance on record of any one having survived the administration of such a punishment. The 9.000 blows are to be administered by a battalion of infantry in a plain between Tauroggen and the frontier, one of the principal scenes of the brigand's exploits. During the last month four bandits or incendiaries were condemned in that neighborhood to from 4.000 to 6.000 blows, but they all died before 2.000 were administered. The next, however, were administered on the corpses, as the Russian law requires the complete execution of a sentence whether the criminal be dead or alive.—*Galegnani.*

According to the late census returns, the total population of the city of St. Louis is 94.819; of the county of St. Louis. 29.023; total city and county, 123.853. White males in city and county, 55.291. Free colored females in city and county, 1.341; slaves in city and county, 4.469. Deaf and dumb in city and county, 28. Blind, 30. By these returns it will be seen that the city proper has a population of 94.819 persons.

The New Year's Night.

[From the German of Richter.]

An old man stood at his window at twelve o'clock the night which ushered in the New Year, and gazed with a look of long despair up into the fixed, starry heavens, and down upon the still, clean, white earth on which there was no one so joyless and sleepless as he. For his grave stood close by him, only covered by the snow of age, not by the green of youth; and he brought with him out of a whole rich life nothing but errors, sins, and weakness, a body in ruins, a desolate soul, a breast full of poison, and an old age full of remorse.

His beautiful youthful days returned to him now as spectres, and brought him back again to that fair morning on which his father placed him at the diverging point in life's road, which to the right leads upon the path of virtue into a wide and quiet land full of lights full of harvests, full of angels; and which to the left leads down into the moletracks of vice, into a dark cavern full of dripping poison, full of serpents ready to dart on their prey, and full of dismal, close exhalations.

Alas! the serpents hung around his breast, and drops of position were upon his tongue, and he knew now where he was.

Madly and with unspeakable grief he called out to heaven, 'Give me my youth again! Place me again at the diverging point that I may make a different choice!'

But his father and his youth were past long ago.—He saw will-o-the-wisps dance upon the marshes and become extinct over the burying ground, and he said, "They are my foolish days." He saw a star shoot from heaven, glimmering in its fall, and vanishing as it reached the earth. "That am I!" said his bleeding heart, and remorse sunk its serpent fangs deeper into his bosom.

His disordered imagination pointed out to him spectres walking upon the roofs, and the wind mill raised its threatening arms to crush him, and a mask which had been left in the empty charnel-house gradually assumed his own features.

In the midst of the conflict, the music for the New Year suddenly flowed down from the tower as a church hymn heard in the distance. His mind became calmer, he looked around the horizon, and over the wide earth, and he thought of the friends of his youth, who now, happier and better than he, were teachers of the earth, fathers of happy children, men whom the world called blessed, and he said, "O! I could also have slept this first night of the year with dry eyes, as you do, if I had willed it. Alas, I could have been happy, dear parents, had I fulfilled your New Year's wish and teachings."

Amid these feverish remembrances of his youth, it appeared to him as if the mask which had assumed his features in the charnel houses stood up, and through the supperstition which on New Year's eve sees ghosts and future events, it was at last changed into a living youth.

He could see no more; he covered his eyes; a thousand hot tears streamed forth, disappearing in the snow. Uncomfortless and desparing, he sighed gently, "Come again, O my youth, come again!"

And it came again! For that fearful experience was only a *dream* of the New Year's night. He was still a youth, errors had been only a dream. But he thanked God that he, still young, could turn aside from the filthy courses of vice, and enter upon the sunny path which leads into the bright land of harvest.

Turn with him, young reader, if thou standest upon the error road. This frightful dream will one day become thy judge; but if thou shouldst once, full of anguish, call out 'Come again, beautiful youth,' remember it will not come again.

Democracy of Science—No. 17.

BY JOSIAH HOLLROOK.

The family is a divine institution—a school ordained by God founded on the constitution of our natures; always in operation—sometimes for evil—it is this institution which originates and controls all others, the Church, the State, education, intelligence, government, schools, Legislatures, courts of justice, agriculture, mechanic arts, commerce, architecture, the fine arts, social intercourse, morals, manners, general refinement, progress, national reciprocations, future prospects, everything human.

The Book of Creation is a divine volume, prepared expressly for the divine institution; always open, everywhere; rich, beautiful, exhaustless; studied eagerly, learnt rapidly, understood correctly, used practically, constantly. The pebble, the leaf, the insect, manifest divine wisdom, infinite power, boundless goodness. The heavens, the earth, air, oceans, mountains, rivers, lakes, breezes, whirlwinds, tornadoes, earthquakes, volcanoes, dews, showers, storms, floods, are leaves, each containing innumerable lines, words, and letters, in the divine volume. Every letter in this great book affords instruction to each member of the divine institution, rich, beautiful, practical, boundless. The institution and the volume have the same author, making each divine, and each exactly fitted to the other. This book, if used as intended by its Author, inevitably calls into action the eye, the hand, the mind, imagination, taste, judgment, lofty, holy aspirations, ardor, generosity, industry, perseverance, courage—true elevation and dignity of character in those for whom it was designed.

Parents are the teachers appointed by the Author of the institution and the volume, to instruct the one into the riches, beauties, and uses of the other. The responsibility of the teachers is not transferable. It is so solemn, so vast, so holy, so intricate, so minutely interwoven with their very existence, as to render a transfer impossible, and if possible, sacrilegious, treacherous, impious. Conventional schools may aid this divine institution, but can never take place—not in one iota lessen the responsibility of a teacher of divine appointment.

The responsibility of these divinely appointed teachers is too sacred, too solemn, to be transferred; the fulfillment of it, too delightful to be relinquished. The most solemn responsibility and the highest, purest delight attached to humanity, are here so intimately and indissolubly united as to show their divine origin, affording a rich and glorious display of wisdom, power, goodness, infinity.

To fulfil their solemn responsibility, these teachers of such high appointment must give lessons from the volume expressly prepared for them, and fitted alike to instruct and entertain the pupils committed to their charge. To relinquish this divine volume for those of human origin is impious. To displace this volume of matchless beauty and exhaustless riches for a few pages of misty, meager, doubtful instruction, is folly added to impiety—rank infidelity and pitiable folly combined.

The Book of Creation is *the* book; it is the book of all books—the "Older Volume of God." On it is founded the Book of Revelation, the later volume of the Creator. Without the former, the latter could not exist. Each is a counterpart of the other, together making a complete whole—simple in their lessons, boundless in their instructions, illimitable in their beauties, inexhaustible in their riches, lofty in their soarings, holy in their aspirations, constant and constantly applied to the varied, numberless, nameless, ceaseless wants of every member of the divine institution for which the older and later volumes are provided by the divine and glorious Author of both.

Until these two volumes, both divine, are made the principal books of instruction, and parents—the divinely-appointed teachers—fulfil their responsibility in unfolding their contents to the institutions placed in their charge, all other institutions must remain feeble and fallible; knowledge, religion, Government, wealth, power, must be more consolidated than diffused; the true "Democracy of Science" fall short of its legitimate point, and fail of accomplishing its high purposes for human beings and for humanity.

A Ride on the back of a Hyena.—Dr. Sparman tells a curious story of a hyena, which was told him at the Cape of Good Hope. One night the soldiers had a feast near the Cape, when one of them, who was a trumpeter, drank so much that he could not stand up. His companions, not wanting him in the room, carried him out of doors and laid him down beside the house to get cool and sober. The trumpeter laid there and went to sleep, when a hyena came along, and thinking him dead, began to carry him away, so as to make a meal of him undisturbed. It was some time before the man awoke so as to know the danger of his situation. When he did so he found himself on the back of a hyena, which was making off towards the mountain with him as fast as possible. Being horror struck at finding himself in the power of the ferocious beast, his fear brought him to his senses, and seizing his trumpet which hung around his neck, he sounded an alarm. The beast, thinking he had only a dead man, was as much frightened at the sound of the trumpet as the man was at his situation; so, dropping his prey, they scampered away from each other as fast as possible. It is not probable that any other man but the trumpeter would have escaped so easily.

[illegible] Companion for 18[illegible] ble, showing the number [illegible] service from 1793 to 1815. [illegible] from the returns in the [illegible] as near exact as such figures ever [illegible] whole sum is but 20.000. Had the compiler [illegible] at pains to compute how many of this number [illegible] have died naturally during a period embracing the life-time of a generation, we might come still closer to the amount justly debitable to war.

Twenty thousand men is a small story for so stormy a time. Less than a thousand men a year; when some of the years contained such battles as those of Seringapatam, and Assaye; Trafalgar and Aboukir; Douro, Vimiera, Corunna, and Talavera; Barossa, Fuentes d'Onore, Albuerr, and Badajoz; New Orleans and Waterloo. During the period, Nelson, Wellington, Duncan, Jervis, Abercombie, Moore, and Duckworth won their laurels. The campaigns of Indio, Egypt, the Peninsula, Belgium, and the United States were fought. As much as mortal energy and squandered capital could do to provoke slaughters was certainly done; and the result is this beggarly sum of 20.000!

But let us, having thus little, be content therewith. The roll of the dead is not all told in these battle field despatches. Thousands on the lists of wounded, and hundreds of those who are returned with that ambiguous descriptive, "missing," should be properly added to the mortuary sum. Of the wounded, moreover, how many were better dead than living, maimed and helpless for life! How many have only kept out of the return of "dead," to live through a querulous old age of poverty, ringing the changes on national ingratitude and private suffering. And after all, will these *ex parte* records, made upon the flush of triumph, and made up, doubtless, as meagerly as might be, to enhance the splendor of victory—how will they compare with the bulletins of the enemy, and the tale of the dead they tell?

Japan.—In the December number of DeBow's Review, a work now so deservedly popular, we find an elaborate paper on the Empire of Japan, from which it appears that that renowned empire consists of three thousand eight hundred and fifty islands lying off the coast of China, having an area about equal to that of Germany, including Prussia and Austria, or about six times that of the State of New York. It has mountains in some of the islands from eight to twelve thousand feet in height. The islands are in the same latitude as the United States and Canada. They are volcanic, and subject to earthquakes. The agricultural products are the same as those in this country, with the addition of *tea*. The empire is rich in minerals, the precious metals abounding. The coins of the Japanese are quadrilateral pieces, with a hole in the middle, and bearing the value, date, and name of the maker stamped upon them. The Government is a heriditary absolute monarchy.—The laws are extremely cruel, almost all crimes being punished with death, and in some cases the punishment extends to all the relations of the criminal. The revenues of Japan amount to $100.000,000 annually. The standing army of the empire, in time peace, is 120.000 men. The population is about 50.000.000. It is estimated that the trade of Japan with this country, if she opens her ports, will be worth more than $200.000.000 annually to us. The whole world are now awaiting with intense anxiety the result of the expedition about to sail for Japan. If the object desired is attained, the result will be immensely important to the whole civilized world.—*Mobile Daily Advertiser.*

A Slight Mistake.—*A Scene in the Cabin of an Alabama Boat.* The Yankee Blade publishes the following rich anecdote under the above caption: Enter reverend gentleman, and pointing out a trunk to the porter—"Here, porter, take this trunk ashore." Frenchman, rising from a chair close by, "Dat ish my thrunk. What for you wants carry my thrunk ashore for? Dis ish not my place." Rev. Gent.—"You are laboring under some mistake, sir; that is my trunk." Frenchman—"You thrunk, hay! No sir-e-e: dat ish my thrunk." Rev. Gent.—"I repeat, you must be laboring under—" Frenchman—"By dam! you tink dat is your thrunk, hay? May be you got one key to that thrunk? I got one key! Maybe my key unlock dat thrunk, too." (Takes out and applies his key to the lock.) "Ah ha!" (lifting the lid.) "my key fit your thrunk. You say dish ish your thrunk? Maybe dish ish your fighting iron, too? (holding up and exhibiting a revolver.) You say you thrunk, hay? You pistol?—By dam! my thrunk, too! Dish ish my revolv.—By gar, look-e-e here: dis you Him Buk?" (shuffling dexterously a pack of cards.) "Ah, ha! you Him Buk! Dish ish my deck of cards. You one blackleg, hay? I gambles. I peet you one, two, or tree rubbers!" The reverend gentleman could stand no more, but bolts through the companionway, amid the roars of the passengers. We will save his credit, however, by saying that in his retreat he pointed out on the boiler-deck a trunk very similar to the Frenchman's, having the same initials on the end, which the porter seized and followed him ashore with.

A Valuble Witness.—At a recent trial of a petition for divorce, in Providence, in which David J. Aldrich applied for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony between himself and Hannah M. Aldrich, alleging infidelity on the part of Mrs A., the following evidence was introduced by the counsel for the petitioner to substantiate the charge:

Counsel.—Mr. witness, did you reside in the vicinity of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich?

Witness.—I did, sir.

Q.—Did you ever see any man around the house in the evening who attracted your attention?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was he doing?

A.—Peeping through the blinds. This attracted my attention, and I watched him.

Q.—What did he do next?

A.—He went to the front door, and rung the bell.

Q.—Well, who came to the door?

A.—Mrs. Aldrich.

Q.—Did the gentleman go in?

A.—He did.

Q.—What time of night was it?

A.—Between nine and ten o'clock.

Q.—Was Mr. Aldrich in town?

A.—I believe he was.

Q.—What did the gentleman and Mrs. Aldrich do?

A.—They went through into the kitchen, and then stood and talked awhile, and then sat down.

Q.—Did they sit close to each other?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How close?

A.—The gentleman sat in the lady's lap—the lady sat in the gentleman's lap.

Q.—*Well, was that gentleman Mrs. Aldrich's husband?*

A.—He was, sir.

Q.—*Mr. Aldrich, here?*

A.—Yes, sir!

The counsel for the petitioner had no further questions. The counsel for the respondent waived any cross-examination, and the charge of infidelity was withdrawn.

Maine Law by Horse Power.

A story is told of a trick played in a neighboring town, [of Massachusetts,] by some extremely thirsty individuals, for securing a drink. The object of the trick was to get some liquor out of the town agent, and it was highly successful. They procured an old horse and "stood him" in a barn. One of the number went to the town agent's premises, and he absent, "a pint of gin for a sick horse" was procured of his wife. This amount was soon exhausted, and the horse grew worse. Another pint was procured, the horse being "very sick" indeed. The horse grew worse again, and a quart was wanted. When this was gone after, the agent had returned. He dealt out the quart, and went to see it administered. The thirsty individuals saw him coming, or learned of his approach, and fell to rubbing the poor horse most powerfully. Finally, it was decided to take the liquor to an apothecary, to have some drugs put into it, as it had not done much good thus far, and the individual conveying the treasure made his way to another barn to which, one after another, the company followed him, the agent at last being left nearly alone. After that gentleman had been led through various adventures, the consciousness dawned upon him that he had been humbugged, and he made his way home. The horse recovered, and the doctors all had the head-ache the next day.—*Springfield Republican.*

Among the signs of "civilization" among our red bretheren, the Minnesota Democrat says that in a council the other day with Governor Ramsey, one of the Winnebago chiefs complained that the Chippewa Indians stole seventeen horses from his people some time ago, and, what was worse, killed the horses, dried the meat, and sold it to them for jerked elk!

[illegible] into use. The inventor of them must have been a man full of conical ideas. The flat roofs are covered with tin and well painted. If a fire takes place in a building, it is easy to walk and work on the flat roof, so as to command the fire; if it be in the adjacent buildings; this cannot be done on peaked roofs. Flat roofs are cheaper and more convenient in every respect. We advise all those who intend to build new houses to have flat roofs on them. It is better to have a flush story at the top of a building than a peaked, cramped up garret, which is only comfortable for traveling on the hands and knees.

"Several houses in Europe have been built with roofs as reservoirs for water. It is a valuable thing in case of fire, or for domestic purposes; a large quantity of rain water being generally ready for use."

Wanted to Know.—The age of an "elder-berry." The number of pages in the "Volume of Nature." If a revolver is a good weapon to "kill time with." What kind of a whip a ship uses when "driving before the wind."

How it happens that the day "breaks" so often and who mends it; also, on what kind of hinges the "gates of day" are hung.

If an action for assault and battery will lie when a man is "struck with astonishment."

"Why is my apron like something unpleasant to eat?" asked Ellen of her cousin Fanny.

"Havn't the remotest idea."

"Because it 'goes against my stomach!'" replied Ellen.

England is now nearly ready to add to her steam screw navy 1175 guns.

A house painter recently grained a door so exactly in imitation of oak, that last year it put forth a quantity of leaves, and grew an excellent crop of acorns.

"Sal," cried a girl, looking out of the upper story of a small grocery, and addressing another girl, who was trying to enter at the front door, "we've all been camp meeting and been converted; so when you want milk on Sundays, you'll have to come in the *back way*."

When a steamboat gets aground in any of the western rivers, she waits till she gets the fever and ague, and then *shakes* herself off.

SCHOOL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Baker's Creek School, Bladen county, will commence on Monday, the 10th instant. Parents wishing to procure a situation for their sons in this School, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. Board can be obtained in the families of Mr. Lesesne and Mr. Lewis, for $8 per month.

The following are the rates of tuition per month:

1st Class—Reading, Spelling, &c.,	$8
2d Class—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	10
3d Class—Algebra, Greek, Latin, &c.,	16

January 7th, 1852. 18-3t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will commence its first session on Monday, the 24th of January next, under the patronage of the Trustees, and Luke C. Graves, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., as Principal of the Institute.

The Trustees flatter themselves that, in the selection of Mr. Graves as Principal, they have accomplished more than is commonly done in the infancy of such institutions, viz: They have selected a gentleman in whom are united skill and ability undoubted, with an experience of fifteen years in teaching. For the last four years Mr. Graves has been engaged in the Female Seminary of Graves and Wilcox, at Warrenton, and has taught with the most complete success.

The Trustees feel assured that their choice will be most highly appreciated by the former patrons and pupils of the Warrenton Institute.

Mr. Graves is now communicating with many accomplished Females in different parts of the country, from whom a timely selection of suitable assistants will be made to aid him in conducting the various branches of learning in the Institution; which, together with Mr and Mrs Graves, will enable us to present to the public a Faculty of Teachers in the beginning which is not to be surpassed by any Institution of the kind in the Southern States.

The town of Clinton, situated as it is only 14 miles from Warsaw, and 35 miles from Fayetteville, with a daily line of four-horse stages running through the town from Fayetteville to Warsaw, render it very accessible.

The situation is equally remote from the very flat lands of the Atlantic coast and the mountainous regions of upper North Carolina, with a fine surrounding country, and a most salubrious climate, which together render it one of the most healthy villages in the State.

The water in the village is generally very fine, and that at the Institution most excellent.

The building itself has been most highly complimented by all who have visited our village and one very learned gentleman, (Rev. Thos. Owen,) said, "It is not only a credit to your county, but a credit to the State." It unites beauty with usefulness being large and commodies—and at the same time so constructed as to furnish one of the finest school rooms in the land; which is well warmed by four fire places, with every other convenience, both for teacher and pupil.

Above stairs are the finest dormitories to be found in any institution, male or female, in this country. They are well ventilated, and a fine fire place in each.

The Institute is not within the sound of the village attractions, nor is it so remote as to be inconvenient—being situated in a beautiful grove, on a lot of 6 acres of land, and within the corporate limits of the town.

In short, the Trustees and Stockholders have erected it for the education of their own daughters, as well as others; and they intend to spare no labor nor expense necessary to make it one of the best institutions in the whole country.—And they intend to carry out fully their original design, which was to make all preparations, facilities and conveniencies for a most complete and thorough female education.

At least 60 boarders can be accommodated in the Institution, and good board may be had on reasonable terms in private families in the village, for all who prefer. The terms of board in the Institution are not fully ascertained, but we have determined that board shall not exceed $9 per month, including washing and lights.

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of Five Months:

For all English branches,	$12 00
Music on Piano,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Music on Accordeon,	5 00
Landscape Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Course of Lessons in Wax Fruit,	5 00
" " " Flowers,	5 00
Various kinds of Needle and Fancy Work,	gratis.
The Languages, each	10 00
Mezzotinto and Chinese Painting,	10 00
Monochromatic Painting,	10 00
Oil Painting,	15 00
Music on Guitar, and use of Instrument,	20 00

By an inspection of the above, the parent or guardian may observe that the necessary expenses per year in this institution will fall much short of most institutions of the same kind.

The whole necessary expenses will not exceed $120 per year, and with the usual amount of extras, the charge will not exceed $165 per year.

H. A. BIZZLE,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 30th, 1852. 18-6t

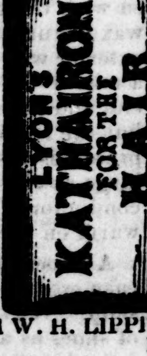
12,000 Acres, or More, Turpentine Land and Mills for Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, Fall Term 1852, will be sold at auction, on Monday, 21st February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Clinton, upon one and two years credit, with interest after one year, one per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the LANDS AND MILLS of the late George T. Barksdale, known formerly as the Mallett Mills, and the adjoining Lands, lying in Sampson and Bladen counties. Sold in parcels of 200 and upwards to 600 acres or more, to suit purchasers. Bonds and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

Dec. 27. 1852. 18-t

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR PRESERVING RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.



AMONG the many articles recommended for promoting a luxuriant and beautiful growth of the human hair, cleansing the head from Dandruff and its natural impurities, nothing has ever been discovered to compete with the virtues of the incontested—the incontestible KATHAIRON, either as a TOILET PREPARATION in its softening and fragrant character, or to preserve and resuscitate fallen hair upon GREY and BALD HEADS. The Kathairon neutralizes the effect of disease, climate and old age, which so often cause the hair to fall off and turn grey.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing an article to cleanse, soften, curl and beautify their hair, should be particular and enquire for LYON'S KATHAIRON.

It is sold by all Dealers throughout North and South America, Europe and the Islands of the Ocean, in large bottles for 25 cents.

Sold in Wilmington by C. DUPRE and W. H. LIPPITT.

January 7, 1853 18

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger.

NOTHING need be said to command the attention of the public to this article when convinced that it is PURE and *unadulterated*. Medical men, or those seeking a harmless beverage to destroy the unwholesome effects of brackish and turbid water, can rely upon its genuine character, and it is also extensively used for culinary purposes, in flavoring cakes, preserves, &c. To the afflicted with Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Cholera, Nervous Debility, Fever and Ague, Dizziness, General Prostration, &c., nothing has ever been prescribed with equal effect.

Manufactured by E. Thomas Lyon, Chemist, 161 Broadway New York.

Inquire for LYON'S PURE GINGER. Sold by reputable Druggists throughout the world.

W. H. LIPPITT and C. DuPRE, Wilmington, N. C., agents as above.

Jan. 7, 1853. 18

Every day new evidence [illegible] reaches the [illegible] contractor on the Pacific Railroad, told him the other day that he would not be without it on his station on any account, whatever. He finds constant use for it among his hands. The great value of this article has induced many worthless imitations under different names, but the persons who once use Bragg and Co's. liniment will not be deceived by any vile and rascally cheat who would palm off a spurious preparation on them.

See advertisement in another column. 18-2t

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Jno. C. Badham, Esq., of Edenton, to Miss Maria E. Waddell, daughter of Hon. Hugh Waddell, of Hillsborough.

At the house of Daniel Carr, Esq., in this county, on the 21st inst., by M. C. Collins, Esq., Mr. Hiram L. Kitter, to Miss Elizabeth Carr, all of this county.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan 3—Schr. Julia M. Hallock, Anderson, fm New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze. Jan. 2, 9 o'clock, off Cape Look Out, fell in with the wreck of Schr. P. Patterson, (of Belfast, Me.,) Capt Clemens, bound from Boston to this port, which vessel was capsized by a squall on Jan'y 1st, 4 o'clock, A. M. The Captain and crew (consisting of 7 men) were taken off and brought to this port.

Brig Annawon, Hardy, from Charleston, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Farmer, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Schr. Mexico, Lloyd, from Bath, Me., to Wm. M. Harriss; with hay, potatoes, &c.

Jan 4—Schr. Mary, ——, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn and oats.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Jan. 1.—Brig Frances Jane, Plummer, from Trinidad, P. S., in ballast, to Adams, Bro & Co.

Jan. 5—Br. Schr. Æolus, Stubbs, from New York, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to McKoy & Roberts.

6—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price for Charleston, with 120 passengers.

CLEARED

Jan. 3.—Schr. Admiral Blake, Jenney, for New Orleans, by Adams, Bro. & Co.

Jan. 4.—Schr. Agnes Ward, Parker, for New River, by A. Martin; with mdze.

Schr. Wake, Briggs, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Barque Wm. Carson, Vaughn, for London, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Brig Kate Heath, Bennett, for Texas, by Miles Costin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Price, for Charleston, with 140 passengers.

Jan. 5—Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with 535 bushels pea nuts, and 1,275 bbls. turpentine.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores and cotton.

6—Brig Elias Dudley, Hopkins, for New Orleans, by Ellis, Russell & Co.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by McKoy & Roberts.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

CHEESE.—100 boxes English Dairy Cheese, very superior. For sale by W. C. HOWARD.

ENGLISH DIAMOND GRAIN GUN POWDER—*the best article ever imported*, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON. Jan. 5.

MERCER POTATOES.—100 bushels, *very superior*, for table use, just landed, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON. Jan. 5.

SMOKED BEEF.—Extra, Fulton Market, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON. Jan. 5.

BUTTER.—20 firkins, just received, and for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON. Jan. 5.

CRACKERS.—In bbls. and boxes, Butter, Soda, and Sugar, fresh, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

PLOUGHS, CORN SHELLERS & STRAW CUTTERS.

250 ASSORTED PLOUGHS; 20 Corn Shellers; 20 Straw Cutters; 3 very large do. All numbers of Mould Boards. For sale very low for cash, by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Jan. 4, 1852. Herald copy.

PIANO FORTES FOR SALE.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

MR. BALL has returned to Wilmington, and will, in a few days, receive a new supply of very fine PIANO-FORTES from New York, which will be sold very low, and fully warranted for two years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Mr. Ball will tune and repair Pianos in a satisfactory manner. He may be found at Mr. J. D. Love's Furniture Ware room.

Wilmington, Dec. 30, 1852 98-tf—17-tf

WATCHES, &c., REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has opened the shop next below Messrs. Wilkinson & Esler, for the purpose of REPAIRING WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.; and hopes through strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

E. G. HOWARD, Practical Watch Maker.

Crystals only 25 cents each, and all work warranted.

December 29, 1852 97-tf—17-tf

$5 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th December, 1852, WILLIAM EVERETT, a bound apprentice boy, formerly bound to Col. Campbell, of New Hanover county. Said apprentice is about 16 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout built, walks carelessly, and speaks slowly—light complexion. Had on when he left a blue cloth jacket. The above reward will be given, and all expenses paid, for his delivery to the subscriber at Masonboro' Sound, New Hanover county. DANIEL SULLIVAN.

Jan'y 3, 1853 101-3t—18-1t

JUST RECEIVED.—A large and complete supply of FRESH SEEDS, comprising every variety usually called for, raised and put up by the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. These Seeds are *good*, and can therefore be *recommended*. Orders from our country friends promptly filled. Catalogues can be had at our Drug Store.

Jan 1, 1853. S. B. & J. A. EVANS.

Goldsboro' Telegraph and Commercial copy.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of HOWARD & PEDEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of said firm having been closed, all persons indebted to them will please make payment to W. C. Howard, who is alone authorized to settle the business thereof; and such persons as have claims against them will present them to him for settlement.

W. C. HOWARD,
W. N. PEDEN.

Jan. 1, 1853—99]

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the interest of Mr. W. N. Peden of the late firm of HOWARD & PEDEN, I will continue the business as formerly; and while expressing my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to our firm, beg leave to solicit a continuance of the same.

January 1, 1853. W. C. HOWARD.

BUCKWHEAT.—50 bags Fresh just landed for sale by W. C. HOWARD. Jan. 3, 1853.

Herald, & Commercial, will copy, all advertisements as usual.

PLANTING POTATOES.—100 bbls. Planting Potatoes. For sale by W. C. HOWARD.

SACK SALT.—100 sacks Salt. For sale by W. C. HOWARD. Jan. 3.

BUTTER.—20 kegs Butter—*best* quality. For sale by W. C. HOWARD. Jan. 3.

SOAP & CANDLES.—50 boxes Soap; 100 do. Candles. For sale by W. C. HOWARD.

APPLE BRANDY. 10 bbls. old Apple Brandy. For sale by W. C. HOWARD.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 1st of September, 1852, formed a Co-partnership under the firm of McKOY & ROBERTS, have taken the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Martin & Cronly, on South Water street, six doors below Market, where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, at wholesale and retail.

W. H. McKOY.
J. H. ROBERTS.

Wilmington, Oct. 6th, 1852.]

FOREIGN LIQUORS AND WINES.—Old and pure, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

NEW HAMS.—A lot of choice New Hams, just received, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

FOR SAUSAGE MAKERS.—Just received from the Shakers, Thime and Pepper. For sale by S. B. & J. A. EVANS. Dec. 17.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!—Just received, a full supply of the *best* and *cheapest Axes* ever brought to North Carolina, consisting of heavy Timber, Boxing, Club and Boys Axes, made expressly for me, and every Axe warranted.

Wilmington, Dec. 29, 1852. J. M. ROBINSON.

NEW RAISINS AND FIGS.—100 boxes and drums new Raisins and Figs, fresh importations, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON. Dec. 17.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.—[illegible] boxes Cheese, and 20 [illegible], for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

OIL AND CANDLES.—[illegible]

Dec. 4.

[illegible]	0 00	a	0 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,...00		a	28
BUTTER,			
Per pound,...20		a	30
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess, ..16 00		a	16 00
Do. Prime,...0 00		a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100lbs.,.5 00		a	5 50
COTTON,			
Per lb 0		a	8½
CORN,			
Per bushel,...00		a	62½
Meal, bush.,..75		a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio, ...9½		a	10
St. Domingo,..9		a	9½
Laguayra,....10½		a	11
Cuba, ...00		a	00
Java, ...13½		a	14
CANDLES, per lb			
Tallow, ...12½		a	16
Sperm, ...45		a	50
Adamantine,...22½		a	37½
EGGS, per doz., 23		a	25
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp. 1 35		a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound, ...00		a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern ...5 00		a	7 50
Baltimore,...4 87½		a	5 62½
Fayetteville,5 00		a	5 25
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,0 00		a	0 00
Eastern.....0 00		a	1 40
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb.........3		a	3½
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	4
Amer., best ref.		a	4½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede 5½		a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,..00		a	00
Western, ...13		a	14
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,0 00		a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,12 00		a	12 50
Wide do...0 00		a	8 00
Scantling,........		a	7 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,...31		a	34
Gin, ...30		a	33
Whiskey, rec..00		a	30
Apple Brandy, 37½		a	55
Peach do. none		a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba, ...22		a	23
New Orleans..00		a	60
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel,			
6 ft., best qual'y		a	5 00

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. [illegible]			
Yellow dip [illegible]			
Virgin Dip,...		a	0 00
Hard, ...1 75		a	1 80
Tar, ...2 00		a	2 15
Pitch, ...0 00		a	0 00
Rosin, No.1, 0 00		a	0 00
Do. No.2, 0 00		a	0 00
Do. No.3, 0 00		a	1 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon, ...54		a	55
Varnish, pr gal. 20		a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm, ...1 15		a	1 20
Linseed, ...85		a	95
Neats Foot,...00		a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground, ...90		a	1 00
Black Eye, ...00		a	00
Cow, ...00		a	0 85
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess, ... 21 00		a	22 00
Prime, ...18 00		a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl...2 00		a	2 50
Sweet, bush.,..50		a	60
POULTRY			
Chickens, live,..20		a	25
Do. dead,..00		a	30
Turkeys, live,0 70		a	1 00
Do. dead...75		a	1 25
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, .nom.3 50		a	4 00
Rough, bush..0 00		a	1 00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum........00		a	00
Liv'l sack,...1 25		a	0 00
SOAP, per lb.,....4		a	7
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,...0 00		a	2 50
Contract,...3 50		a	5 50
STEEL, per lb.			
German 16		a	
Best Cast.....22		a	23
Blister.........7		a	8
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough.00 00		a	00 00
Ash Head'g.0 00		a	10 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,00 00		a	00 00
Do. rough,00 00		a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans, ..5½		a	6½
Porto Rico,....6¾		a	8
St. Croix, ...7		a	8
Loaf, ...9		a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,...00 00		a	10 00
Mill, prime 6 50		a	9 00
Do ord'y, .4 75		a	6 00
Do. inf'r,..0 00		a	3 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound, ...7		a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira, ...70		a	5 00
Port, ...90		a	4 00
Malaga, ...45		a	60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....	$ 35	a	$ 40
Spirits Turpentine,............do..........	.00	a	60
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross..................	.00	a	15
Cotton, per bale..............................	1 50	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,............		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,...........................	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,......................	.6	a	8
Lumber, per M.................................	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,......	.40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine,............do...........	.00	a	65
Ground Peas, per bushel,......................		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size....................	5 00	a	6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,.......	.6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,......	.45		50
Spirits Turpentine,............do...........	.65	a	70
Lumber, per M.................................	8 00	a	9 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore........1 per cent.		Philadelphia.......1 per cent	
New York..........1 " "		Virginia..........½ " "	
Boston............1 " "		Charleston........½ " "	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1853.

Bacon—No receipts of North Carolina during the past week. The market is bare of the article, and there is a good demand. The stock of Western is getting light, but is sufficient for demand. See table for store rates.

Corn—The stock on market is about fair for the season, and moderate demand. Sales on Saturday and Tuesday of two cargoes, (2.200 bushels,) just received from Hyde county, at 62½ cents per bushel.

Flour—We have no change to note in prices. The stock of all brands is good, and sales from store, in quantity and quality, at quotations.

Hay—Has arrived more freely during the week, and sales have been made to a dealer of about 500 bales Eastern make on private terms, (believed to be $1 37½,) and 160 do. do. at $1 40 per 100 lbs. Some one or two other lots have been received and stored. Retailing from store at $1 50 for Northern, and $1 60 for Eastern, per 100 lbs.

Lard—The stock of Lard is gradually working off, and is now light. Sales of Western from store at 13 a 14 cents per lb. No receipts of N. C., and we know of none on market.

Lumber—River—Sales of two rafts at $7 for scantling, and $8 per M. for wide boards.

Molasses—Received since last review about 350 hhds. and 10 tierces new crop Cuba Molasses. Selling from wharf, in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards, at 22 cents per gallon, 90 days.

Naval Stores—Since our last Thursday's review, the Naval Store market has materially advanced in price, and we quote the week's transactions as follows, footing up about 4,446 barrels crude Turpentine:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday.......	150 (hard)	....	$1 80
Saturday	100 "	....	1 80
Monday	1,058....	$3 40 a 3 45....	1 80 a 1 85
Tuesday......	1,300....	3 50....	1 90
Wednesday..	1,838....	3 50 a 3 55....	1 75, 1 77½ a 1 90

There were no sales this morning, and but a small quantity offering. The market closed firm yesterday evening, with a good demand, at $3 50 per 280 lbs. for soft, and half price for the hard article when mixed in with the soft. Lots of all hard bring highest quotations. Buyers are offering $3 45 for soft this morning, but no sales. In Spirits Turpentine the transactions have been rather light, in consequence of the small quantity offering. We quote: 200 bbls. on Thursday at 54 cents; 50 do. on Saturday at 55 cents; 250 do. on Tuesday at 55 cents per gallon, and the same price refused for another lot. We hear of no sales since Tuesday; holders asking higher rates. Rosin—Sales on Friday, Monday, and Tuesday of 3,200 bbls. Common at $1 per bbl. Holders generally asking $1 05. No sales since Tuesday. Tar—Sales of 317 barrels at $2 a $2 15 per bbl.; market closing at latter price.

Oats—Sale of a lot of 90 bushels, from vessel, at 50 cents per bushel, bags included.

Potatoes—*Irish*—Sale on Thursday last, to a dealer, of 300 barrels on private terms, (supposed at $1 75;) 40 bbls. on Wednesday, at auction, at $1 95 a $2 per bbl. for planting. Selling from store, in lots as wanted, at $2 a $2 25 for eating, and $2 50 per bbl for planting. *Sweet* arrive slowly, and sell from carts at 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

Peas—No receipts of Cow, and stock light. Ground arrive freely, and sell at 90 cents to $1 per bushel, according to quality.

Pork—The stock of Northern continues good, and we have no change to note in prices. *Fresh* is in demand, and sells from carts at 8½ to 9¼ cents per lb.

Rice—Sales in the small way to grocers, from store, at 3½ to 4 cents per lb. for *Clean*. Small sale of *Rough* at $1 per bushel.

Staves and Heading—No receipts of the former. Small sales of the latter at $10 per M. for Ash.

Salt—Sale of 700 sacks Liverpool on private terms. The stock on market is very light, and good demand. Retailing from store at $1 50 to $1 60 per sack.

Shingles—Small sales Common at $2 50 per M.

Timber—Continues dull. Sales during the week of about 25 rafts at prices ranging within quotations. See table.

Freights.—No change—vessels plenty.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 3rd.—Cotton.—The market is somewhat variable. Principal sales 8 cents. We continue quotations from the fact that occasional sales are made at 8¼. Flour has advanced. Coffee.—The advance in the Northern markets has had but little effect in ours. Iron and Nails—Although all other markets have advanced largely, we can perceive but little change with us as yet. Pork—We have again to report no droves brought in. We omit quotations, not knowing what it would bring.—*Obs.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Cotton has advanced ⅛c. Turpentine—sales of 800 bbls. rough at $4 a 4 25 and 800 galls spirits at 61c. Rosin—sales of 1,000 bbls. at $1 40 a 1 53. Tar wanted at $2 25 a 2 50. Coffee—sales at 7½ for St. Domingo and 9½ a 9¾c. for Rio. Sugar—sales of Havana at 5 a 6c. Flour sales at $5 50 a 5 56 for State $5 56 a 5 68 for Southern and $5 68 a 5 75 for Genesee. Wheat is very firm [illegible] Corn is easier—sales of mixed at [illegible] Pork is easier—sales at 15 [illegible] a $19 for mess and $16 [illegible] for prime. [illegible] Lard firmer [illegible]

[illegible] yard.

Rice—[illegible] the season, the [illegible] about 700 tcs. [illegible] sufficient for present demand.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—The [illegible] day. Sales of Howard street brands at $5 12½ [illegible] also of City Mills at $5 12½ per bbl. Rye [illegible] Corn Meal $3 68 a $3 75 per bbl. Sales of red [illegible] 1 12 a $1 14; white Wheat 1 15 a $1 19; and [illegible] $1 25 per bushel. Rye 85c. per bushel. White Corn [illegible] 61c., and yellow do. 62 a 63c. per bushel. Oats dull at [illegible] 40c. per bushel. Rio Coffee 9½ a 9¾c. per lb. [illegible] per lb. Old Mess Pork $19; new [illegible] Mess Beef $16 per bbl. Bacon—Old shoulders [illegible] sides 9½ a 9½c: and hams 11 a 13c. [illegible] a 9¾c.; do. sides 10½ a 10¾c.; and hams 13 a 14c. per lb. [illegible] in bbls 11½ a 12c., and in kegs 12½ a 13c. per lb. [illegible] kegs 17 a 20c. Cheese 9 a 10c. Whiskey—Sales [illegible] at 24c., and in bbls. at 25c per gallon.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine has ruled unusually high compared with some previous years, and prices have been quite fluctuating. The lowest prices were early in the year when sales were made at 37 a 38c. and the current prices for some months past, from 67 a 70c. are the highest obtained, although at the close an advance in Wilmington and in New York has quite unsettled the market, and 64c and upwards is asked. The range of prices in 1851 were from 34 a 42c.; in 1850 from 32 a 50c. and in 1849 from 32 a 38c. There is no stock on the market except in distillers' hands. Tar, the first nine months of the year ranged from $1 87½ a 2 50, the principal sales having been from $2 a 2 25, but owing to a very reduced stock, prices in October were forced up to $3 75, from which they subsequently declined to $2 25 a 2 50 per bbl. Rosin has been in good demand throughout the year and at generally improving prices, the sales of common ranging from $1 40 a 1 [illegible] closing at the highest figure. The consumption of this article has very materially increased, large quantities being used for the manufacture of Rosin Oil. The sales of Pitch during the year have been from $1 50 a $2 per bbl.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 23.—Sales of Coffee for the week ending the 25th, amounted to 5.000 bags, and prices were unaltered. The stock on hand amounts to 80.000 bags.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., 31st December, 1852.

Persons whose names appear on this list will ask for advertised letters, and state the date.

Anderson, Mrs M	Fiebe, C	Race, Capt J
Adams, Stewart	Frazier, Rev T	Rowle, W W
Armstrong, A M	Foster, H C	Ring, J
Anderson, Capt R	Goodin, J F	Reynolds, F W
Ames, Capt D G	Green, J	Rodgers, T M
Burnett, R B	Green, Hannah	Robinson, capt G W
Bryan, J H 3	Hodgdon, A	Robertson, J P
Brackette, C H 6	Holland, W	Spanker, J
Baker, Miss J	Hazen, G W L 2	Sawyer, J S
Burns, J H	Hodgkins, D B	Simmons, J
Black, Mrs M L 2	Huggins, O	Small, Miss
Black, M L	Handcock, R	Shute, Capt W
Brewer, J F	Johnson, H	Shaw, D
Bradley, Miss K E 2	Johnson, Mrs M	Stocks, C
Brown, E T	Jackson, W H	Swindle, W H
Brown, J H	Jackson, Miss S B	Stricklands, H
Blake, Mrs J M	Little, S 2	Simon, M
Bridgeman, C W	Langston, B J	Sidbury, R M
Baldwin, Mr	Lord, Capt V	Smith, J G
Cowan, S A	Langston, J	Smith, J L
Choate, O W	Landor, Miss S	Thomas, D W
Chapels, C	Martin, J	Tripp, C
Clifford, C	Mure, Miss S C	Topham, C
Case, Armstrong & Burnett	Mathis, Capt D M	Taylor, W P
	Milligan, Capt H	Thomas, R S
Cobb, Dr R G	Marson, C E	Varney, Capt J H
Chase, B	McCowley, J	Williams, T
Craig, Cicero	McCown, Capt J P	Whitehurst, R S
Chadwick, C	Nelson, J	Ware, W
Chenebon, E	Piland, E	Williams, W H
Dickson, Capt S F	Plate H	Woodley, H
Davis, O	Purnell, Mrs R F	Wilmington
Demming W H	Pickering, J G 4	Wilkes, H
Doar, B	Pelfair, T	Williams, M O
Earpe, J	Poole, S M	Ward, Miss S
Eccles & Co	Pendleton, capt C H	White, W L
Edwards, B	Perry, A C	Waddell, Josh
Eaton, Miss S	Potter, Miss C	Wood, B
Frazer, J L	Ramsey, M	
Foster, D S	Roberson, C	

88-1t JAMES G. BURR, P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have lost the Certificate for Five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, and intend to apply, in due time, to the proper authority for a new certificate. JAS. GORDON,
Surviving partner of J. Gordon & Co.

December 28, 1852 17-6t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Columbus county, the subscriber will offer for sale about 1750 acres of land on Porter's Swamp, in said county, as the property of the heirs of Elias Nichols, deceased, at the late residence of said deceased, on the 6th day of January, next. A credit of six months will be given. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the lands. It will be sold in different parcels.

Dec. 31.—17-ts. M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

CIGARS.—Just landed, another lot of Josephine Gift Cigars, which are not surpassed in market and a variety of other fancy and low priced, at the Fruit Depot.

Dec 10. WILKINSON & ESLER.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness,

AND

TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

Sept. 10, 1851 3

POTATOES. 150 bbls. Irish Planting Potatoes, a superior article. For sale by MILES COSTIN, Brown's wharves.

Dec. 30

NEW GOODS.

40 BOXES Candy; 30 doz. London Porter; 10 kegs Goshen Butter; 10 hhds. Sugar; 5 bbls refined leaf Lard; 20 boxes Tallow Candles; 12 bales N. C. Cotton Yarns, by the bale at manufacturers prices, a supply of which we intend keeping constantly on hand. [o15] McKOY & ROBERTS.

CANDLES.—A full supply of Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

MULLETS.—50 bbls. Mullets, large September size, warranted. For sale by W. C. HOWARD.

WHITE LEAD.—No. 1, extra, and pure, in kegs of 25 and 50 lbs each, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON. Jan. 5.

J. R. RESTON is now receiving at his GROCERY DEPOT, an entire new supply of every thing fresh for 1853. Buckwheat, Graham and Hecker's self-rising Flour, and Family Flour in bags, barrels and half barrels; thirty-eight kegs of Butter; fine Fulton Market Beef; Mackerel; Salmon; Sounds and Tongues, and Mullets; Ising Glass, Gelatine, and extracts of Almonds; Nutmegs, Cloves, and every variety of seasoning waters; Orange, Peach and Rose, for Jellies and Ice Cream; Herbs, Sage, Thyme, &c., in tin cans; Preserves, Olives, Sardines, Lobster and Salmon, for those who are prepared to live; Madder, Copperas, Alum and Indigo, for those who are prepared to dye! foreign and domestic Sauces—among which are Canton Soy, Worcestershire Sauce, and *Curry Powder*, for *currying* the insides of men, women and children; Farina, Corn Starch, Tapioca and Arrow Root, a new coating to old stomachs. A fine assortment of house-keeping articles; Willow and Wooden Ware—among which are some Cloth Hampers, and *Jack Falstaff's* Baskets, and Ice Cream Freezers, and many other matters that the printer won't put in, but can be seen by calling.

Expected soon, a few cases of medicated *Gin*.

January 5th, 1853 103-tf

$15,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING on hand, which we are willing to sell at a low figure, for cash. Our stock is kept complete up to 1st March by daily arrivals by Express, and all Garments sold by us are the best.

A new lot of 30 doz UNDER SHIRTS just opened, consisting of Lamb's Wool, Pat. Merino, Waterbury, &c. &c. A splendid assortment of Merino and three thread Cotton ½ Hose. Dressing Gowns—a new article. Our Cassy and Cloaks selling low for the "pewter." Gloves in great variety—call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S,

1 door below Whitaker's Book and Piano store.

WHISKEY AND CHEESE.—100 bbls. Whiskey and 100 boxes Cheese, just received, and for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON. Dec 28th

PAPER.—200 Reams Wrapping and Writing Paper, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

BY THALLY & WHITFIELD.

THE undersigned having taken the above HOTEL, situated on Front street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, respectfully inform Travellers and the public generally that they have recently refitted the house [illegible] and are now prepared to accommodate Transient and Permanent BOARDERS on as reasonable terms as any similar house in Wilmington.

Their Table will at all times be furnished with the best the market affords, and their Bar provided with choice Wines and Liquors.

No pains or expense will be spared [illegible] comfort to their patrons.

In connection with their [illegible] [illegible] medious Omnibus, to convey [illegible] with safety to and from the [illegible]

By strict attention to the [illegible] hope to receive a liberal share [illegible]

Oct. [illegible], 1852—[illegible]

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The New Year.

Custom, as well as the necessity on the part of Editors to have something to write about, generally leads them at this season to indulge in such reflections upon the past, and anticipations for the future, as they, at least, may deem most proper and suitable to the occasion. Whether their opinion upon this point is in all cases shared by their readers, is more than questionable.

After all, however, the usage is a good one. There can be no better opportunity for a retrospect of the past, with a view of correcting its errors, nor for looking forward into the future, for the purpose of improving the advantages which it may afford, than at the commencement of a new year, when the changed date of every letter and document forcibly reminds us that a fresh mile-post has been passed on the journey of life—that another year has gone to repose with the buried centuries which have preceded it.

Although less stirring than some of its immediate predecessors, 1852 has been equally eventful with any of them; and perhaps more real and permanently important measures have been either consummated or initiated, than even in 1848—the great year of Revolutions. Certain it is, that the peaceable elevation of Louis Napoleon to the Imperial throne of France, by an overwhelming majority of the people of that country, bids fair to influence powerfully the foreign policy, not only of European Governments, but also of our own Confederacy. The movements of the French in St Domingo—their threatened interference on behalf of Spain, should any difficulty occur on account of Cuba, combined with the general tone and pretensions of the Imperial Government, are far from assuring circumstances; nor can it be considered unreasonable if serious apprehensions should be entertained of some difficulties arising from the attempted movements of European despotisms in this Hemisphere. These fears may all be disappointed. Time will show, but we should be prepared for all emergencies; for as matters now stand, we cannot, indeed, know what a day nor an hour may bring forth. We have reached a critical point in our foreign relations. The incoming year is charged with the unravelment and solution of many mysteries, among the rest, the composition of Gen. Pierce's Cabinet, as well as the foreign policy, which circumstances and a careful regard for the honor and interests of the country may render necessary.

The unparalleled Democratic majority in this country being, as it was, essentially a Free Trade victory, and the endorsement of a liberal commercial policy by a vote in the British House of Commons of seven-eighths in favor of Free Trade to one-eighth against it, have testified very strongly the condemnation of the doctrine of mercantile restriction, by the two most commercial nations of the world, so that a Protective Tariff may now be said to have taken its place beside the United States Bank, in the magazine of "obsolete ideas."

The nation, with great sincereness and unanimity, has paid its tribute of sorrow and respect to the memory of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, who died within the past year. Nothing, perhaps, could better exemplify the beauty of our system and its adaptation to our people, than to observe how little—how less than little—the progress of public events has been affected by their removal, able and influential as they unquestionably were. It is, no doubt, a wise provision of nature which teaches us to forget. How many estimable and useful members of society have died around us during the last year, over whose places the moving current of events has already closed, and their memory has no longer a vital existence or tangible place save in the regrets of their immediate relatives and friends. Such is life, and perhaps it is right that it should be so. It is better to derive encouragement from the hopes of the future than to borrow gloom from the losses or misfortunes of the past. We see no earthly reason why 1853 should not be a year of prosperity and success both to our country and to individuals, nor why it should not be—so far, at least, as the inevitable cares and vicisitudes of life will admit—"a Most Happy New Year."

HON. W. R. KING.—We regret to notice that the health of this distinguished gentleman has again experienced an unfavorable change. It having been thought advisable for him to spend a portion of the winter in Cuba, the U. S. Mail Steamer from New York to Havana and New Orleans will call at Norfolk on her next trip, for the purpose of taking him on board—the heads of the Navy and Post Office Department having promptly assented to the arrangement.

Later from California.

The steamer Prometheus arrived at New York on the 29th, with dates from San Francisco to the 2nd inst. The Electoral College met at Vallejo, December 1st, and cast the vote of California for Pierce and King. There is nothing else of interest.

Two Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Dec. 30th.—The steamer Franklin with Southampton and Havre dates of the 13th, and Paris dates of the 12th, put in here yesterday short of coal. She brings 24 passengers.

The Steamer Washington left Southampton on the 13th for New York.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool at 10 A. M., on the 12th.

The Mail steamer from Brazil arrived at Southampton as the Franklin came out.

The opinion was gaining ground that the English ministry would be compelled to resign.

Business in the manufacturing districts was active.

Continental news unimportant.

The Franklin brings no later Liverpool markets than those brought by the Canada, having sailed on Monday morning.

Mr. Livingston, the American consul at Halifax, died here on last Sunday.

Arrival of the Steamer Falcon.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The steamer Falcon arrived to-day from Aspinwall, bringing $100.000 in gold, and 150 passengers. The Georgia left Aspinwall on the 20th for New York with $2,500,000 in gold, and 300 passengers.

Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—An election was held in this State yesterday for State officers under the new constitution. Paul Hebert, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has 1,263 in the city, and the Whigs concede the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

Gen. Pierce and His Removals from Office.

CONCORD, Dec. 25.—The New Hampshire Patriot holds the following language in speaking of the policy of Gen. Pierce, with regard to removals from office:—"The Whig incumbents, appointed in the place of Democrats, who have spent their time and money to defeat Gen. Pierce, have no claim on his forbearance, and must expect no quarter. The Democratic party has given no pledges to retain them. Gen. Pierce is determined that the corruption, negligence and imbecility of the present rulers shall be reformed, and the officers banished from the places they have disgraced.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Inauguration of Gov. Reid.

On Wednesday last, the 22d December, His Excellency David S. Reid, was inaugurated in presence of both Houses of the General Assembly as Governor of the State for the next two years. The oaths of office were administered by Wesley Jones, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for this County.

Gov. Reid delivered upon the occasion the following brief but appropriate address:

Senators and Members of the
House of Commons:

Profoundly grateful for the approval of my administration in being again called to the Executive Chair of North Carolina, I shall enter upon a second term with the earnest invocation to the Great Ruler of the Universe to enable me to discharge the duties of the office with prudence and justice, and in an acceptable manner to the people of the State.

The principles avowed in my last Inaugural Address will govern my administration during the ensuing term. They are too well known to require repetition on this occasion.

The extension of the right of suffrage is a great question of popular right, founded upon the immutable principles of truth and justice, and is demanded by the voice of the people. This reform is essential to the preservation of the blessing of liberty, and I shall continue earnestly to urge its consummation.

Keeping constantly in view the fact that the place I occupy was bestowed for public convenience, it will afford me pleasure to co-operate with the Legislature and the people in all measures calculated to promote the cause of Education—to justly distribute the benefits and burdens of government—and to advance the Agricultural and other great interests of the State, to the end that industry and enterprise may be properly rewarded, and the people become more free, prosperous and happy.

It would seem by the following from the Lockport Courier, that an attempt is about to be made to put to practical use the immense water power of Niagara Falls. The Courier says:

We are informed that an Eastern company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a canal at Niagara Falls. The canal is to commence about half a mile above the Falls, and pass directly through the village at the Falls, and empty, of course, into the river below the cataract. The Porters have made liberal donations to the enterprise, and there is no doubt in the opinion of our informant, but that the project will be successfully carried out.

OLD BULLION.—Ex Senator Benton said recently in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being the last of the group. Yes, said he, "Clay, Webster, Calhoun are gone. Years ago Dr.—— told me, when these men are dead you will be fresh and vigorous as ever. My habits of living do it; until I was thirty I drank nothing sir! Since then I drank only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Besides I adopt the Roman regime—bathe with cold water and rub dry. That is exercise. None of your common flesh brushes, but such as they rub horses' legs with sir!"

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The receipts into the Pennsylvania State Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th ult., amounted to $7.716,552, which is increased by previous balance on hand to $8.580.123. Of this sum $321.000 is unavailable.—The expenditures during the year amounted to $6,-886.480, leaving on hand $1.382 611.

Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, it is said, designs removing to California, where he proposes to practice his profession—the law.

FROM JAMAICA.—Advices from Kingston are to December 22nd. The British screw steamer Dauntless had arrived at Carlisle Bay, from Port Royal, with 33 cases of yellow fever. Nineteen deaths had occurred on board, and 13 on shore, among whom were nine officers. The fever had also broken out at St. Lucia, in the garrison. At St. Pierre, Martinique, the French Dramatic company, recently arrived, had lost 16 of their number by the fever.

A VETERAN BRITISH REGIMENT.—The celebrated 42d regiment of the British infantry, known as the Royal Highlanders, has completed the 112th year of its organization as a regiment, from May, 1740. It was embodied in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1730, as a local corps, and was widely known as the "Black Watch." The corps has been abroad on active service more than sixty-four years, and in England and Ireland thirty five years—only thirteen years being spent in Scotland. It has served in twenty-nine expeditions and campaigns, and has been engaged in more than fifty battles, sieges and skirmishes. During the war of the American revolution, the 42d was present at the battles of Brooklyn and York Island, and the capture of Fort Washington, in 1776; Brandywine and Germantown, 1777; Monmouth, 1778; Elizabethtown, 1779; siege of Charleston, 1780, and many minor affairs.

NEW RESERVOIR IN PHILADELPHIA.—A new reservoir connected with the Philadelphia water works, had the water let into it for the first time on the 22d inst. It is of immense size. On the inside measured from the foot of the banks, it is 576¼ feet long, and 259½ feet wide, enclosing an area of 149.495 square feet. Its dimensions at the surface of the water, when filled, are 4½ acres. When full its capacity is 16 feet depth, containing 16.655.867 ale gallons, or 2.718.144 cubic feet, equivalent to 75,-845 tons of water. With the other reservoirs, previously existing, it furnishes a capacity equal to 38,-687.843 gallons of water. This is exclusive of the reservoirs belonging to the Spring Garden and Kensington water works.

"UNCLE TOM," IN ITALY.—The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser writes as follows:

"Two Italian editions have been printed at Turin, and one of the daily papers is republishing it in Italian by chapters, day by day,—following the example of the Paris Presse. No other American book, probably no modern volume in the English tongue attracted so much attention on the Continent. Everybodoy reads, cries over, and praises it, while under the excitement of the hour, our country is denounced without reserve or discrimination, and with a bitterness of feeling to which, the writer herself is I trust, a stranger.

All attempts to modify this undiscriminating feeling are utterly futile. Horrid images of babes dragged from streaming breasts—pious family circles torn to pieces by brutal slavedrivers, "half horse, half alligator," in half human shapes—frantic wives flying in wild despair from the pursuit of "bloodhounds," and patriarchial old saints no longer able to work, dying in convulsions under the "knotted hands" of diabolical masters, people all imaginations."

We see that the same work has been translated into the Welch tongue, and is publishing in New York.

☞The body of the modest young lady who jumped overboard, upon hearing the captain give orders to haul down the *sheets*, has been found.

The Detroit Tribune says that a lady recently treated her company to stewed pears. A gentleman at the table put one, as he supposed, into his mouth and attempted to pull out the stem; after pulling for some time he was obliged to give it up, and on putting it on his plate, he found he had been tugging away at the tail of a mouse, which had fallen into the lady's preserve jar!

A Steam Fire Engine has been built in Cincinnati for the corporation of that city, and at public trial on the 22d ult., it proved entirely successful. The Cincinnati *Times* says:

"Horses were attached to guide the apparatus, but its own inherent locomotive power is chiefly relied on, the machine weighing several tons, and presenting to the eye, as it goes rumbling along the streets, with its smoke chimney and steam pipe, the appearance of a rail road engine. This giant throws six streams of water by steam power, and works constantly, without much labor; steam can be generated in five minutes, and kept up without difficulty any length of time. If it does not entirely supersede the ordinary engines, it will be nevertheless a valuable addition to the fire department; but we think there can be little or no doubt that it will displace entirely all the old apparatus and revolutionise the present system—a consumation devoutly to be desired in view of firemen's riots, and the spirit of rowdyism which they engender and cherish."

"Aninibad, what is Cupid?

"One of the boys. He is said to be as blind as a bat, but if he is blind he'll do to travel. He found his way into Aunt Man's affections and I wouldn't have thought any critter could have worked his way into such narrow arrangements with eyes open."

[The following pleasant little stanza we clip from an exchange paper. It is intended for the young folks, and will perhaps interest them for a few pleasures.]

'Twas the night after Christmas—cake dough, the laws
Had, melted and vanished, and totally gone;
The soft mellow light of the silvery moon
Was curtained in darkness—the picture of gloom;
The cakes and the candies had all disappeared,
The whistles and trumpets no longer were heard;
Little Flora was drowsy, and begged her papa
To "Tell Monsieur Tonson" that *horror* of ma!
Saint Nick was quite grumpy—his coursers had strayed
To the green leafy bowers or wide open glade;
The roses no longer glowed bright on his cheek,
His belly no longer was plumpy and sleek,
His nose once so funny, and flabby, and red,
Now scarcely stood out half an inch from his head;
The smoke from his pipe scarcely rose on the air,
His whiskers were tangled, and matted his hair,
His eyes they were weeping and grummy—ah me!
Where now are his mirth, and his pranks, and his glee?
They are gone! they are gone! but when Father Time
Brings christmas again with his fun and his rhyme,
Old Nick's merry voice will ring thro' the air,
And the stockings once more be hung up with care.

*Who has not heard of the story of Monsieur Tonson, and who has not wearied with its repetition?

The Midnight Review.

FROM J. C. VON ZEDLITZ.

At midnight hour the drummer
Gets up from his grave so low;
With his drum his round he marches,
Goes briskly to and fro.

With his fleshless arms the drumsticks
He plies in measure true;
Strikes many a rapid roll call,
Reveille and tattoo.

The drum sounds strange and ghostly,
It has a mighty beat;
The slain and mouldering soldiers,
Rise at it on their feet.

And they in frosts of Russia,
All stiff with ice and storm;
And they that lie in Italy,
Where they find the earth too warm;

They whom the Nile-mud covers,
And the Arabian sand,
They stalk out from their charnels,
And musket take in hand.

* * * *

At midnight hour, the cornet
Gets up from his grave so low;
He peals into his trumpet,
And rides forth to and fro.

Then on their airy horses,
Come the dead riders old;
The bloody veteran squadrons,
With weapons manifold.

The whitened skulls are grinning,
Beneath the helms they wear,
And skeleton the fingers,
That the long sabres bear.

* * * *

At midnight hour the chieftain
Gets up from his grave so low;
By all his staff attend,
He comes forth riding slow.

He wears a little hat,
And a coat quite plain has on;
And slender is the sword
That at side hangs down.

The moon with yellow lustre,
O'er all the broad field shines;
The man with the little hat,
Looks down along the lines.

The ranks present their muskets,
Then shoulder,—then away,
With drum and clarion sounding,
Sweeps by the whole array.

The generals and marshals
Stand round in circle near;
The Chief speaks to the nearest
One low word in his ear.

The word goes round that circle,
Then echoes far and wide;
"France" is the watchword given,
"St. Helena" replied.

This is the grand Parade
In the Elysian field,
That, as twelve o'clock is striking,
Is by dead Cæsar held.

From the Home Journal.

Memoirs of Thomas Moore.

The Appletons have published the first volume of this eagerly-expected work, and a most interesting work it is. It opens with an animated and truly cordial review of Moore's life by Lord John Russell. Then follows an autobiography of the poet, from his childhood to his twentieth year, and the volume concludes with a selection of Moore's early letters. From the essay by the ex-Premier we select a few noteworthy passages: "Twice a week during his whole life, except during his absence in America and Bermuda, he wrote a letter to his mother. If he had nothing else to tell her, these letters conveyed the repeated assurance of his devotion and attachment. His expressions of tenderness, however simple and and however reiterated, are, in my estimation, more valuable than the brightest jewels of his wit. They flow from a heart uncorrupted by fame, unspoilt by the world, and continue to retain to his old age the accents and obedient spirit of infancy. In the same stream, and from the same source, flowed the waters of true, deep, touching, unchanging affection for his wife. From 1811, the year of his marriage, to 1852, that of his death, this excellent and beautiful person received from him the homage of a lover, enhanced by all the gratitude, all the confidence, which the daily and hourly happiness he enjoyed was sure to inspire. Thus, whatever amusement he might find in society, whatever sights he might behold, whatever literary resources he might seek elsewhere, he always returned to his home with a fresh feeling of delight. * * * I shall never forget the day when I hurried him on from a posthouse in the Jura mountains to get a first view of the Alps at sunset, and on coming up to him found him speechless, and in tears, overcome with the sublimity of Mount Blanc. * * * Mingling careful economy with an intense love of all the enjoyments of society, he managed, with the assistance of his excellent wife, who carried on for him the detail of his household, to struggle through all the petty annoyances attendant on narrow means, to support his father, mother, and sister, besides his own family, and at his death he left no debt behind him. * * * The sight of democracy triumphant in America soon disgusted him; and, speaking of Hudson, one of his earliest and most enthusiastic college friends, who had settled at Baltimore, he writes to his mother: 'I shall leave this place for Philadelphia on tomorrow or the day after. I shall see there poor Edward Hudson, who, if I am rightly informed, has married the daughter of a very rich bookseller, and is taken into partnership by the father. Surely, surely this country must have cured him of republicanism.' * * * The latter years of Moore were clouded by loss of memory, and a helplessness almost childish; yet he preserved his interest about his friends; and when I saw him for the last time on the 20th December, 1849, he spoke rationally, agreeably, and kindly on all those subjects which were the topics of our conversations. But the death of his sister Ellen and of his two sons seemed to have saddened his heart and obscured his intellect. The wit which sparkled so brightly, the gayety which threw such sunshine over society, the readiness of reply, the quickness of recollection—all that marked the poet and the wit—were gone. As we left his house Lord Lansdowne remarked that he had not seen him so well for a long time; Mrs. Moore has since made to me the same observation. But that very evening he had a fit, from the effects of which he never recovered. The light of his intellect grew still more dim; his memory failed still more; yet there was never was a total extinction of that bright flame. To the last day of his life, he would inquire with anxiety about the health of his friends, and would sing, or ask his wife to sing for him, the favorite airs of his past days. Even the day before his death he 'warbled,' as Mrs. Moore expressed it; and a fond love of music never left him but with life." The first volume contains, we believe, one fifth of the whole work. From the preface we learn that Longman has paid for the copyright a sum sufficient to maintain Mrs. Moore in comfort during the remainder of her life—a summ, however, which would have been more than doubled if the rights of authors were protected by an international law.

BIGOTRY.—Philips, the Irish orator, in one of his speeches, gives a most vivid personification of bigotry. It is as followe:

"Bigotry has no head, and cannot think; she has no heart, and cannot feel; when she moves it is in wrath; when she pauses it is amid ruins; her prayers are curses; her companion is death; her vengence is eternity; her decalogue is written in the blood of her victem: if she stoops a moment from her infernal flight, it is upon some kindred rock, to whet her fang keener rapine, and replume her wing for a more sanguinary desperation."

"Monsieur Gorner and de peoples on dis House et Monsieur Spekare—I'm very stranger on dis places, and dis am premier time I am on dis House; but de peoples where was I belong gives me his confidence so much sat I feel gratefulness to dem for de honor dey refer on de top of me.

"Gentreman, you no spect great deal of learn for one people dat only stop two years wid one school house on him, defefore you sall seuze my Anglais very much. One ting I want—to had a fair play.—You had one priest on dis House au jour to make a de prayer, and dat time I will he sall pray on de French when he sall pray, as de reason are de French prayer are more strong.

"Some people was told me we was to get some gold watch, and some gown for de vife of zose as belong to dis House; and some little ting more, as paper, de knife, de ting for pick tooth, and de ting for make smell good. I must have all dis little tings.

"I wonts to have my boy a new collars, and I want to pass one laws for stop de dam marchand for share so mosh; mine oncle was told to me de sharge was bomination high. De nex law I want to make will be to stop dem dam witch ting—I forget what you call de Messerrize—dat make de peoples look as dies. Some people was told me dem fellor she's able to make dead de people; able to make sing; to make talk; to make told everyting on de House—de money dat you had on your pocket; and dey make told some ting more as ten tousand mile. All wat people wat make morize, dat is surely one danger ting, very, and for a law should make.

"Well, dere is one more kind. You may depen dem same fellar make rotten the potats, yes, dis five and six year; make lame de horse; make spile de cow; make not grow all de grain very mosh; make kill all de peoples all same as one good doctor do it. Now we must hang all de whole of it.

"Now, Monsieur Spekare, de next ting we sall took in hands in dis Road Rail dat is speak so mosh about. I tink for me dey will tenancy for spile all de farm. Am tole dey will cut open all de farm where was I belong; and de French people have small enough already. But spose you make de Road Rail you must stop his damage, and only way could done dat, you must cut away all dem bits and let de water salt on de mash, de mash all now stop for grow de grass. My father was told me long as I am born de hay was grow so big, de cock not possible stay on de mash. Dis are bad law.

"Now, gentreman, I want you look on your consider, I tink we must try for stop de dam Yankee for raise de wooden pig. My cousin was bought one large shoulder behind; I tink he weigh forty pound; well, for look she'll do pretty well, but for eat she de devil. Spose de peoples have to eat dis kind pork, dey not live much long. Dem rascal Yankee mus be kill.

"Now dis tunder and lightnin road, some folks was tell me was more fast you can't see. I tink dey will be great danger ting, suppose one people have some steel on her pocket for contraction de tinder, dey must kill right away. Yes, dey'll be made so soff one ball-puff.

"I want to stop every ting as make de people kill; dis ting I make speak about, dem is de ting I vote; for I told you all on de house I hole myself resposibility to de people for all de law now made. Gentremen you will I tank for de contention you been made upon me; I'm lyal subjic and belong to de free restitutions. Dat's all I could say dis time."

Among the many stories we have heard of General Sam Houston—which, now that he is pronounced an "old fozy," and has no chance for the Presidency, we may venture to relate—the following is about the queerest: While practicing at the bar in Texas, it would seem that he had a criminal client whose guilt was very apparent, and who had indeed, been found guilty on trial. Still, "Old Sam" conceived that if he could but succeed in getting a new trial, there was some chance for his "patron." How to get a new trial, was the question!—There were such slight grounds for one; and, besides, the Judge, on application, had point-blankly refused to grant it.

Nil desperandum, however, is always the motto of your great men; and it was the General's. The reader must know that there are judges and lawyers adepts at *cards*—in Texas, of course. The General, seemingly acquiescing in the Judge's refusal to grant a new trial, bantered him for a game of cards. The Judge was not disinclined; and so, calling for liquor and cigars, (this was before the hero of San Jacinto was a "son,") they sat down to the game. The General was found by the Judge as hard to beat, as he was by Santa Anna. In fact, the Judge was "cleaned out."

"See here Houston! I'm in a fix," said the Judge. "I must have money to finish my circuit. Will you lend me some?"

Not an (*imprecated*) "cent!" replied the General.

They had dealt each other "hands," which each yet held—the Judge having "shuffled" carefully, and the General having "cut" carefully

"I tell you what it is," said the Judge. "I'll bet you a new trial against five thousand dollars, that I have a better hand than you."

"Done!" said the General.

"Four Queens!" cried the Judge.

"Four Kings!" cried the General.

The former "acknowledged the corn," granted a new trial, and "Old Sam" cleared his client, on some legal technicality—which we came away before we could understand entirely!

EFFECTS OF DRAINAGE ON THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SOIL.—All the rain that falls upon the fields must either be carried away by *natural* or *artificial* drainage, or, having thoroughly saturated the soil on which it falls, be left upon the surface to be carried off by evaporation. Now, every gallon of water thus carried off by evaporation, requires as much heat as would raise five and a half gallons from the freezing to the boiling point! Without going to extreme cases, the great effects of the heat thus lost upon vegetation cannot fail to be striking, and I have frequently found the soil of a field well drained, higher in temperature from 10 to 15 degrees than that of another field which had not been drained, though in every other respect the soils were similar. I have observed the effects of this on the growing crops, and I have seen not only a much inferior crop on the undrained field, but that crop harvested fully three weeks after the other, and owing to the circumstance and the setting in of unsettled weather, I have seen that crop deteriorated fully ten per cent. in value.—*B. Simpson, in Journal of Royal Agricultural Society.*

WATER PROOF.—A correspondent of the *Merchant's Magazine* gives the following receipe for the prevention of wet feet, and adds by subjecting his boots to this treatment three pairs have lasted him six years and are likely to last six years longer.—He says:

I put a pound of tallow and a half pound of resin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, I warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush until neither sole nor upper leather will suck any more. If it is desired that the boots should imdiately take polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in spirits of turpentine; to which add a teaspoonful of lamp black. A day after the boots have been treated with the tallow and resin, rub them over with wax in turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow, or any other grease becomes rancid, and rots the stitching as well as the leather; but the resin gives it an antiseptic quality—which preserves the whole. Boots and shoes should be so large as to admit of cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat, that with it in boots the feet are warm on the coldest stone floor.

A Shoemaker who thought himself a poet, became enamored of a fair damsel who lived opposite his shop. Wishing to gain her favor, he sent her a pair of shoes as a Christmas present accompanied by the follrwing distich:

"*Dear Miss*:
Myself the favorite of the muses
Begs your acceptance of a pair of shoes."

ANECDOTE OF GEN. SCOTT.—Soon after the late Presidential election, Mr. Healy, the artist, waited upon Gen Scott, and solicited him to sit for his portrait. He was not chary of expression of his own admiration for the fame and talents of the old veteran, and complimented him highly. The General heard him quietly, then turning to him said, "Sir, I have had my portrait painted many times, and even submitted two or three times to the very unpleasant process of having my bust taken; but," said he straightening up, "sir, I have made up my mind that the American people don't care one ——— for me, and I'll not have my face duplicated any more."

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. J. T. Munds, Capt. JAMES WILKINSON, to Miss EMILY J., youngest daughter of Mr. A. J. Erambert, of this place.

DIED,

At Myrtle Hill, the residence of the Hon. Rob't Strange, in this vicinity, on Tuesday, 28th ult., of consumption, Mr. JOHN KIRKLAND STRANGE, in the 25th year of his age.

An unusual kindness of disposition, evenness of temper, and gentleness of manners, unvarying even under the severe afflictions of a long and wasting sickness, had endeared the deceased to all who knew him; as his fine mind and exemplary life had inspired high expectations of future usefulness and eminence. His untimely death has cast a gloom alike over old and young.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 30—Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Express, Moore, from Onslow county, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Dec. 31—Schr. Mt. Vernon, Mathews, fm Wiscasset, Me., to Chadbourn & Hooper; with hay and bricks.

Schr. Agnes Ward, Parker, from New River, to A. Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Matanzas, to Potter & Kidder; with 200 hhds. and 10 tcs. molasses

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Jas. Chadbourn & Co; with naval stores.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Brownlow, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

French Brig Ville d'Amieus, Fabuque, from New York, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. Prospect, ——, from New York, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Jan. 1—Brig Onward, (new,) Tibbetts, from Wiscasset, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay and bricks.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, from Charleston.

Brig Maria T. Wilder, Coffin, 5 days from New Haven, in ballast, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Jan. 1.—Schr. S. I. Moye, Hallock, from Georgetown, S. C., in ballast, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Victory, Midyett, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to McKoy & Roberts.

2.—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, fm Charleston, with 30 passengers.

Schr. H. F Baker, Thompson, 28 hours from Charleston, in ballast, to George Harriss.

Schr. T. J. Brognard, ———, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Brig S. P. Brown, Almy, from Cardenas, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.

Brig Catharine & Mary, Coombs, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

3.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 48 passengers.

New Brig Mary McRae, Bramhall, from Belfast, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with hay, potatoes, &c.

Schr. Melissa Holland, Lewis, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

CLEARED

Dec. 31—Schr. T. O. Thompson, Van Buren, for Cuba, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Jan. 1—Schr. Elouise, Robinson, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Williams, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Express, Moore, for Onslow County, by DeRossett & Brown.

Schr. Monterey, Mershon, for Philadelphia, by Jos. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 42 passengers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Jan. 1—Schr. Rachel S. Miller, Peacock, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with 2,100 bbls rosin.

2.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, for Charleston, with 65 passengers.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Br. Brig Juliet, Hilton, for West Indies, by Miles Costin; with lumber and shingles.

Brig Times, Phinney, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 396 bbls. rosin, 928 bushels pea nuts, 83,000 feet lumber.

3.—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 70 passengers.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Jones, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Henrietta, Pearson, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by McKoy & Roberts

FAYETTVILLE, Dec. 30.—Cotton—Under the late news it is a little depressed, and present quotations may be considered as extreme. Flour—But little coming in—prices firm. Corn firm, and selling readily. Oats scarce and wanted. Wheat in demand at 80 cts. Pork—But one drove of hogs have been brought to market. $7 could readily be obtained.—*Fay. Observer.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30, 11, P. M.—On Thursday, 4500 bales of Cotton were sold at easier prices. Operators are disappointed at the unusal delay in the receipt of the telegraphic advices of the two European Steamships—the Pacific and Asia, now over due. Rice is dull at from 4 a 4¼ cents per lb.

BOSTON, Dec. 29th.—Naval Stores—The transactions in Spirits Turpentine continue to be confined to small lots at 57½ a 58c. per gal, cash. In Tar sales at $2 25 a $2 50 per bbl., cash and 6 mos. Common Rosin is selling a $1 87½, 6 mos; and 2000 bbls. No 1 at $3 per bbl., cash. In Pitch sales at $1 87½ per bbl.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Cotton.—Ordinary to good Ordinary, 7¼ a 8¼; Middling and good Middling, 8¾ a 9; Middling Fair, 9¼; Fair and fully Fair 9½, 9¾ a 9¾ for very strict class. Rice $3 ⅌ 3¼. Rough Rice 88 a 95c. per bush. Oats 45 cents.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—For the three previous days.—Naval Stores—North County Turpentine continues firm at $4 per 280 lbs., with further sales of 1300 bbls. (here) for distilling, and 2000 for export (mostly to arrive) at that price—stock about 4000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has again advanced, with large sales, said to be in consequence of having been bought up in Wilmington for future delivery, at 53 cents, cash; equal to 63 here—the sales reach about 2500 bbls. as follows: say, 500 at 57 a 58½ cents; 1100 at 60; 700 at 61 a 62½, cash and 60 days; and 200 at 64, ninety days.—We note besides, 1050 bbls White Rosin at $3 a $4 per 280 lb.; 100 Wilmington Common, $1 55, delivered; Tar, in lots as wanted, $2 12½ a $2 25; and 100 bbls. Pitch, $1 81½. Rice—We notice sales of about 400 tcs. at $3 75 a $4 25, showing no change in prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1. Business for the fortnight was the most active of the season. Freights to the interior, Oregon, and the South, were very active. Flour commanded extreme rates—sales, to arrive before Febuary, at $30. Corn Meal, $20. Mess Pork, $50. Butter, 40 a 42c. Lumber was declining, the demand from Sreramento being much less than expected. A cargo of Oregon, assorted, sold at $25 50. Eastern lumber was scarce, and $125 per 1,000 feet was offered and refused for a cargo.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Decease, Term 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of WILLIAM C. MARSHALL, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAMES GARRASON, Adm'r.
December 17, 1852 16-3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, *de bonis non*, at the December Term, 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of New Hanover, upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of ROBERT EDENS, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. P. SMITH, Adm'r, *de bonis non.*
December, 24, 1852 16-3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at SAMUEL ROWELL'S, in Brunswick county, on Saturday, the 8th of January, 1853, a number of likely NEGROES, among which are several likely boys, the property of Niram Skipper, deceased, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note and security before the property is delivered. JOSEPH GREEN,
Dec. 24.—16-tds] Adm'r and Commissioner.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned from trespassing on my lands on Coe's and Blossom Branches and Trumpeter Swamp, in New Hanover County; as all persons so trespassing, hereafter, will be visited with the penalties of the law. JOHN H. MURPHY.
New Hanover county, Dec. 17, 1852 16-3t*

$400 REWARD.—A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one GEORGE W. CAROWAN, late of the County of Hyde, stands chaged with the murder of one Clement H. Lassiter, late of said county, and that the said George W. Carowan has fled from justice, and escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now therefore to the end that the said George W Carowan may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of four hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Hyde County.

DESCRIPTION.—George W. Carowan is about 36 years of age, in height 5 feet 10 inches, with a slight stoop when he walks. He has a high narrow forehead, features indicative of firmness, and an intelligent countenance. Is bald, and has lost two of his front teeth, but sometimes wears artificial ones in their place. He has heretofore been known as a preacher.

Given under my hand and attested with the great (SEAL.) seal of the State of North Carolina at the City of Raleigh this 16th day of December, A. D. 1852.
By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.
Dec. 14. 91-3td-16-3tw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have lost my Certificate for one Share in the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and that application will be made to the Directors of said Company for the renewal thereof. JOHN GREER.
Duplin county, N. C., 21st Dec., 1852. 16-3m

SHELL BARKS.—Three bbls. New Shell Barks, Just received by L. N. BARLOW.

DRIED APPLES.—A Choice lot of Sliced Apples, For sale by L. N. BARLOW.

JUST RECEIVING.—Whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins; drums new Fig